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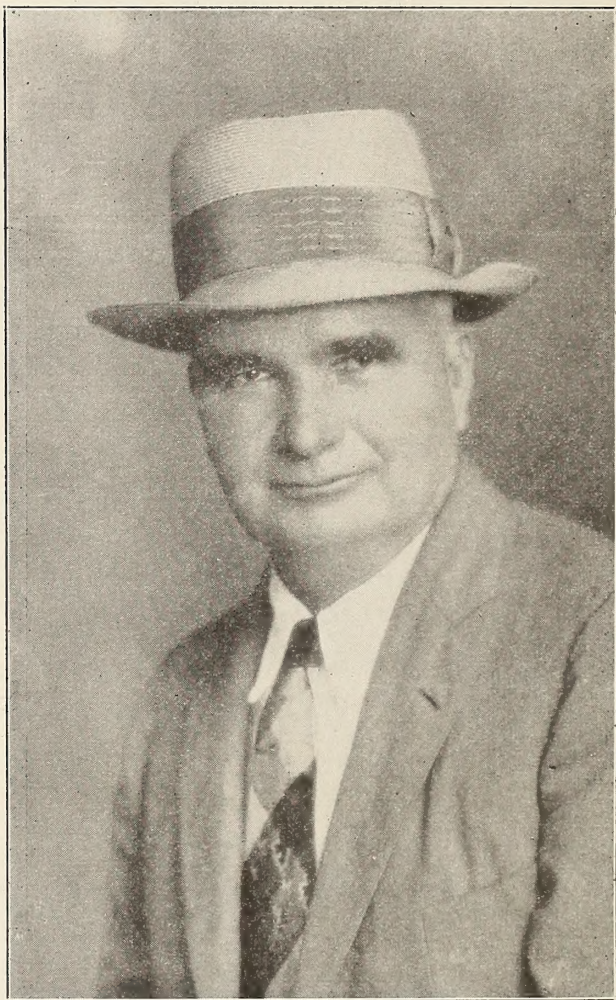
FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

J. E. FITZGERALD, Proprietor



OUR PAPA PAYS THE FREIGHT

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
R. F. D. No. 5



JOE FITZGERALD PAYS THE POSTAGE

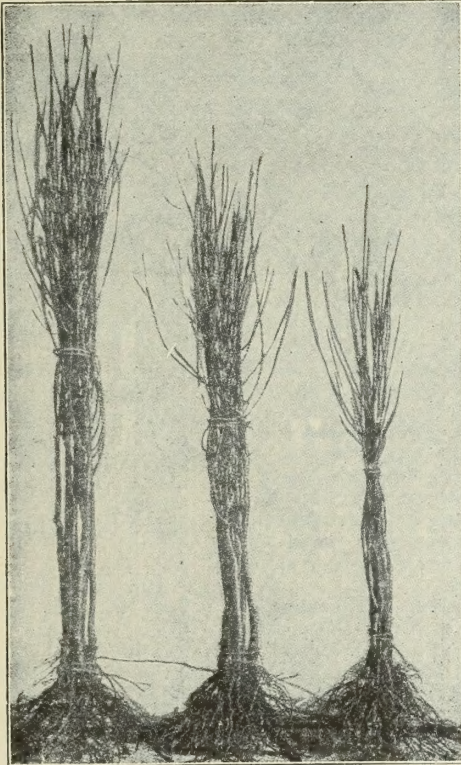
Introduction

I WANT to thank my many friends all over the United States for their patronage. In writing this catalog I have been ever mindful of the fact that many people would like to know what to plant and how to plant it. I know there are hundreds of books that tell how to plant trees; at the same time, they may not fit the conditions. I not only want to sell you your tree, but after I have sold them and gotten your money, I want the trees I sell you to do so well that you will tell all your neighbors. I do not like to buy from anyone whose sole aim seems to be to get my money but I do like to buy from people that try to be helpful, and I keep this in mind when I sell to you. I have had long years of experience in the orchard and nursery business, right among the trees; I claim that no man can be a qualified nurseryman unless he knows what each tree he sells will bear and how well it will bear. In reading over the many nursery catalogs that I get I have found this out, the man who makes the big, overdrawn statements is the man who knows the least about the orchard business.

I want to again thank you for your kindness in sending in all the orders you have in the past and remember I

am always glad to help you in any way I can whether you ever buy a tree from me or not.

After you have read over my catalog, tell me how you like it. Some people have advised me to fill up my price list with colored pictures. This would make the book cost at least ten times what it does now, but I could add this to the price of the trees. You could not buy any better trees but you would get a prettier book. One man wrote me that he looked thru all the pretty catalogs and then ordered his trees from me, and got the best trees he ever got anywhere. Also a man has written in to state that he can buy trees from another nursery in another state cheaper than I sell them, but he says he has looked all through their catalogs and failed to find out who was running the nursery. A check is no good without a name to it—neither is a note. A lot



of these fellows have a way of selling trees from one town a while, then moving to another place. These fellows nearly invariably advertise their trees at five cents up. I will say right here that I can not meet the prices they offer. Also the man who invests good money in such stuff is liable to find he is blown up.

Prosperity Is Just Around the Corner

Guaranteeing Trees To Live

I cannot be there and see that you set your trees right but I have decided to do this: I will go halves on the loss with you. All trees that die the first year I will replace at half price.

Location

I am located seven miles due east of Dublin or seven miles southwest from Stephenville. If you live west and want to come to the nursery then come to Dublin and ask the way to the little village of Harbin. Leave Harbin on your left or keep the straight road. If you come by Stephenville come down the Alexander road three miles and watch for our signs.

Notice

In writing to me be sure and address your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery. My trees are duly inspected every year by the State inspector and see that my inspection tag is on your shipment.

J. E. Fitzgerald wants you to feel as safe in buying your trees from him as you do in doing business with your local banker or merchant. We can refer you to commercial agencies or go to your banker and he can give you the name of any bank or business house in our county. Write to them about us. I know that men have a wide difference of opinion about trees. But I will send you the worth of your money or return all that is paid me.

Postage and Express Prepaid

In the future we will pay the postage or express on every bundle we send out. You do not have to send anything extra for postage. I reserve the right to send either by express or mail which ever suits best. In ordering, if the order is rather large always give express office.

C. O. D. Shipments

I send thousands of bundles C. O. D. I am always glad to send them that way. Remember that the way I pack trees the bundle will always look smaller than you are likely to expect. We pack your trees so they will keep from ten days to six weeks owing to how far away you live. If you order trees C. O. D. kindly make your order for at least two dollars as it does not pay to send less than that C. O. D. Remember a C. O. D. Shipment is always insured.

To My Friends in the North:

It has often been claimed that trees grown in the South will not do well in the North. Your big northern nurserymen preach this then buy a lot of trees from the South to sell you as northern trees. I believe that ninety per cent of all the budded roses sold in the United States are grown in Texas. The northern nurserymen come to the South every summer and buy roses by the car load. These roses are stored in cellars to sell you in the spring.

Our climate here produces quick growing trees, the buds are close together and naturally come into bearing quickly. You can order these trees and take the packing off and bury them half way up in the ground until spring. They do not put out quite as quick as the northern tree, but after they do put out they grow off very rapidly, or you can order your trees from me in February, or the first of March. We will pack them so they will reach you in good shape and you can hold them in the bales until the first day it is warm enough to set them out.

Special Size Trees

Throughout our catalog we have some special sized trees listed. These extra large trees are fine to plant in town where one wants only a few trees and some that will come into bearing quickly. As a rule in planting an orchard the lighter grade trees are used.

Rates

Our trees are priced at each, ten and 100 rate. It would seem to me that these trees are just as good as can be grown for the price. However, I will give the hundred rate on as many as fifty trees and let you select them. Thus, if you take ten apple and ten peach and ten plum or any other trees up to fifty different trees you can take all and get the hundred rate. This would make ten two to three foot apple trees cost \$1.80 and ten two to three foot peach trees cost \$2.05, and so on. There is a good saving in getting fifty or more trees. This does not apply to berry plants.

Mistakes

We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything

that proves untrue free of charge, and that we will be held responsible no further.

We begin shipping about November 1, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

The Cold Water Pourer

No matter where you live, there is always some fellow ready to pour cold water on your plans; to say, "This is no fruit country." Up in Washington State, the finest apple country in the world, there are fellows going around saying, "This is no apple country." Up in New York state where pears grow to perfection, some one is always saying, "This is no pear country." After you get a berry patch and the vines are literally loaded with big, black luscious fruit, some fellow will come along and when he has eaten about a gallon of your berries he will say, "This is no fruit country. Now, back yonder where I came from you could raise berries as big as goose eggs, and they tasted better than these do here." But these fellows help you out, because they chill the timid fellow's plan to plant an orchard, and thus help you get a big price for your fruit. Maybe your place is not the best place in the world for fruit, but if you get a good price for what you do raise you can make

more money than the man who is raising fine fruit but has to sell it cheap.

About Selling Your Fruit

Every year I tell dozens of my customers where to get the best price for their fruit. If you have as much as a truck load of fruit and do not know where to sell it let me know and if I happen to have a buyer near you I will send him to you. Write me what you have and if I can help you out I will do so.

Landscape Work

We can now furnish landscape plans and men to do the work. Write about this work.

Why I Call My Nursery the Ranch Nursery

We are well away from town where there is no danger of any kind of tree pest such as San Jose scale on fruit, or obscure scale on the pecan trees. We have very fine land to grow trees on. The best peach and apple land. The land is covered with iron ore rocks and give trees vitality. We are out from town where land is cheap and do not have to grow twenty-five thousand trees on an acre to make ends meet. We also raise sheep, hogs, cows, goats, chickens, pheasants, turkeys and geese. Then why not call it the Ranch Nursery?

Apples

THIS is one of the most profitable of all fruits crops for the South. The trees bloom out too late to ever get caught by frost. They have a way of bearing when all other fruit crops fail. The varieties I list will all do well in the South and at the same time are about the best for the North. If you have deep blow sand plant an apple orchard.

I can say this after thirty years experience: if one has deep sand where cotton does not die and will stick to certain kinds of apples such as Delicious, Maidens Blush, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Winesap and Kennards, and some King Davids, he will have the most profitable orchard in the country. If apples are given good cultivation and plenty of room in an orchard they will stand a longer drouth than any other fruit trees known. They will stand hot weather and make a nice crop. But you must plant them so they will pollenate and do not waste your time on kinds that have not been proven out. Plant one or two but not many of these kinds. I have Mammoth Black Twig apple trees in my orchard thirty years old that look like they would live thirty more. If I had fifty acres of apples on good land that suited them like some of our southern land does I had rather have it than an orchard of most any other trees.

Prices on Apple Trees

1 to 2 feet, 16c each,	ten for \$1.44,	100 for \$13.50
2 to 3 feet, 23c each,	ten for \$2.05,	100 for \$19.00
3 to 4 feet, 32c each,	ten for \$2.82,	100 for \$26.60
4 to 5 feet, 45c each,	ten for \$3.94,	100 for \$37.23

Extra large five to six foot bearing size trees 75c each, ten for \$6.50

DESCRIPTION OF APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A very large yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense, compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is fine for cooking and always brings a good price on the market. When you plant your orchard be sure and include this tree.

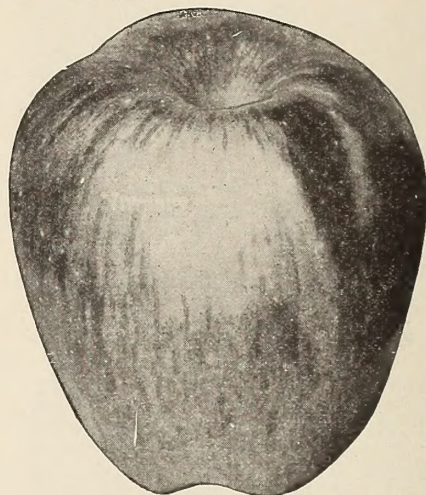
RED JUNE. Trees grow good and live for many years. The apples are bright red and fine eating right off the tree. Worms do not bother the Red June apple. The trees are inclined to bear too heavy. This is one of the best of all apples for southern planting. The apples get ripe right when good apples are scarce and bring the highest prices. Plant for home or market.

EARLY HARVEST. An old, well-known apple. Very large, flat. Trees vigorous growers. Not a good keeper, but a fine bearer.

BLED SOE. Originated here in Texas. It seems this apple is going to prove one of our very best. The trees come into bearing three years after setting; apple large and very abundant. It is not subject to scab, stands dry weather. Fine quality, a good seller. Gets ripe in September.

THE JONATHAN APPLE. A tree that is well adapted to the South. Makes a light growth and bears quickly. Apples large, red, fine quality. One man planted fifty acres in this county. It proved very profitable.

MAIDENS BLUSH. The tree is a very fine grower. The apple is large flat and yellow as gold, with a pink cheek. I hardly thing there is a prettier apple grown. Trees come into bearing very quickly and are abundant bearers.



DELICIOUS. At first this apple was called Hawkeye. It was grown by Mr. Jessie Hyatt in Iowa. The trees were pretty well sold over the state when a nursery company got hold of it and called it Delicious. I have had this apple growing on my place for many years. The trees grow upright and a little inclined to lean. The growth is dark, but a very thrifty grower. The apples have the peculiar five points. The quality is fine. Sometimes the apples grow too large. I have grown them as large as a quart cup and have seen larger ones shipped in. It is the leading apple all over the country. I sell thousands of the trees. My trees are propagated from bearing trees here in my orchard and you will be sure and get the genuine. The blooms of the delicious apple will pollenate other apples, but will not pollenate themselves. For this reason you will always need other apples planted near it. If properly pollinated the trees will be literally covered with this magnificent ap-

Plant Apple Trees This Year

ple. Reports from everywhere show that this apple will not bear if planted alone, so do not let any one make you believe it will. It doesn't make any difference whose name is attached to it; it is a self-sterile variety. See Questions and Answers.

RUBY RED. The double red Delicious apple that originated in Washington. The apple has at least half a dozen trade marked names but buds were sent all over the country before it was trade marked. We have been cataloging it under a different name for several years but last year got a notice that a certain nursery company had trade marked that name so we will now sell it under the name Ruby Red the best name I think that has been given it. It seems to be medium size and exactly like delicious except the apple is as red as fire and very beautiful. Some claim it will pollenate the Delicious. You can't buy better trees than I offer and you do not have to sign a great long rigamarole to get them. Not as good as Delicious.

3 to 4 foot, 50c each, ten for \$4, or 100 for \$37.50.

McINTOSH. This is claimed to be one of the best of all apples in the North. Tree very fine grower, and not subject to any disease. Apples large, creamy yellow, overspread with red. Flesh white and fine eating. This is a late fall or winter apple in the North but is an August apple in the South. As far as I am able to tell McIntosh is the same as Texas Red. I believe they are the same apples. Texas Red is just the McIntosh renamed.

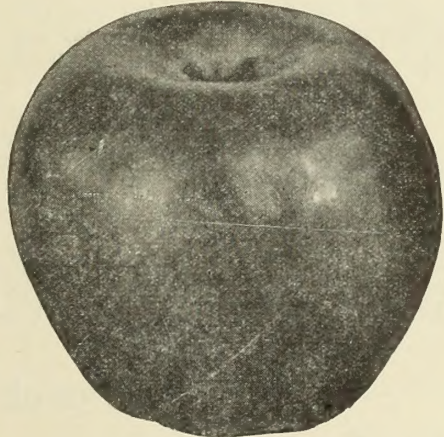
GOLDEN WINESAP. Some say this apple originated in Utah—others claim that it was found in West Virginia. The tree grows very fast and trees that are close budded grown here in the South will bear in two years after setting. Apples very large, yellow. Some claim it is a yellow Delicious but the trees do not show any relation to the Delicious. You can not beat the trees I offer. Blights badly.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples are yellow as gold, as pretty as a picture could be painted and as fine to eat as

an apple can be. The only apple that is up with Delicious in eating qualities.

Grimes Golden is one of the best of all apples to plant with the Delicious and others to pollenate them. It has been claimed that this apple will die at the top of the ground. It does not always form a perfect union where it is grafted and is inclined to rot there like many other trees. The trees should be planted deep to make this union come well under the ground. Some claim to graft them twice and make double life trees, but they will collar rot where they join whatever they are grafted on even if it is above the ground. Anyhow that is a good way to get rid of trees that can not be sold, graft them over to Grimes and make big ridiculous claims for them.

KENNARDS. Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee. In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath county has a big orchard of them. They have helped to make him independent.



KING DAVID

KING DAVID. A cross between the Jonathan and Winesap, thus making a combination in King David that is hard to beat. Makes a fine tree and the apples almost pile up on the trees. The apples are intensely red, as red as Gano, and sell by sight. The King David is fine quality—a fine cooking

apple. If you are setting an apple orchard it will pay you to consider this apple. The trees that have come into bearing on my farm have proven so very fine I have decided to make a leader of it. It is one of the best apples for commercial use. Comes into bearing quickly.

HORSE APPLE. Very old fashioned apple. Does well all over the South. Tree very fine grower, apples large yellow, ripe in summer.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Tree very vigorous grower. Apples large, dark red, inclined to be striped. Here in the

South the apples crack open. Sets an imperfect bloom. Fine quality.

WINESAP. A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Winesap alone will not bear much, but in orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Trees immense growers. Apples large, very good bearers.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Well known apple, very dark color. Trees good growers, but subject to scab in some locations.

CRAB APPLES

Price, same as Apple

We have found this one of the most profitable of tree fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will, bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June, makes the finest jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. I am offering two varieties:

FLORENCE. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs.

TRANSCENDANT. Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears a heavy crop after trees get old. On deep sands this tree will make a shade tree that cannot be beaten for beauty.

Last season a man sent me a clipping from some nursery catalog. This nursery clipping stated they grew three million apple trees a year and culled out two million because they were defective. That is fine not to sell defective trees. But there is another idea. If you were to go to buy chickens from a man and he were to tell you that he would have to cull out two-thirds of them because they were diseased you certainly would not want his chickens. Last season I dug eighteen thousand trees out of one block. A few hundred of them were crooked, none had disease. Even the crooked ones would have made good orchard trees. This is the reason I can sell as fine apple trees as grow at reasonable price.

Peach Trees

DON'T crowd your peach trees on your land and they will bear more regularly for you. I like them set from twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. The peaches I list below are described in order of ripening, as near as possible.

Prices on Peach Trees

1 to 2 feet, 16c each, ten for \$1.44, 100 for \$13.50
2 to 3 feet, 23c each, ten for \$2.05, 100 for \$19.00
3 to 4 feet, 32c each, ten for \$2.82, 100 for \$26.60
4 to 5 feet, 45c each, ten for \$3.94, 100 for \$37.24
Extra large five to six foot, 75c each, ten for \$6.50

He Who Plants An Orchard Will Smile

This year we will have small June bud, peach trees of most all the varieties I list. These are dandy little trees and some people can grow fine orchards from them; others let them come out below where they were budded and get seedlings. If you can handle these little trees we will sell them to you at \$1.35 per ten or \$10.35 per hundred. They run to 12 inches high.

MAYFLOWER. Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears lots of peaches. The peaches are red and are fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

EARLY WHEELER. This peach is proving to be one of the greatest money makers of all peaches. It is an early peach, and at the same time a canning peach. But its immense size and high color is what makes it sell better than all other peaches. You can't go wrong to set an orchard of Wheelers.

EARLY ROSE. This peach will supersede Ark Traveler. It is so much better. I have had this peach in bearing my orchard for about 5 years and it never fails. For two or three years I have thought of listing it in my catalog and I have been contemplating planting an orchard of it. It is the finest of all medium early peaches. I like the tree to begin with; it makes a pretty round tree, the limbs are long and slender, the leaves are steely blue instead of light green. The peaches will not blow off and seldom ever have any worms in them. Last season when peaches right by the Early Rose were eaten up by worms we only found one worm in the whole crop of Early Rose. It is a cling and invariably sets too big a crop of peaches. The peaches are right bright red fruit. You will say it is the most beautiful peach you ever saw. Unless the peaches are thinned it will bear entirely too much but it is easier to take peaches off trees than to put them on. The quality of Early Rose is simply delicious. You can't get a man to even sample other peaches in your orchard if he ever starts in on Early Rose. The skin is tough and you can haul it to distant markets. The seeds do not split open. It ripens a few days after the Early Wheeler. White flesh, one of the very best canning and preserving peaches.

EARLY ELBERTA. Originated at

Tyler, Texas, and first called Cone Johnson. In some way a tree of it got to Utah and it was renamed Early Elberta. I had trees of it in my orchard long before it was named Early Elberta. Very large, looks like Elberta. as a rule three weeks earlier. When it first came out its ripening period varied as much as six weeks but during the last few years it has been ahead of Elberta. Very excellent quality. I got a job this season of budding five hundred trees for one big orchardist in this county. He has it in bearing. It looks like now it will be one of the very finest peaches to follow the Early Rose. One of my friends says he gets twice as much for this peach as he does for Elbertas. I have a stock of good trees of this variety. Be sure and try it.

HIELY. Two weeks ahead of Elberta; large creamy white with red cheek. Freestone. Wonderful reports are being sent out about this peach. Sure bearer. Great for market.

THE LEONA PEACH. A sure bearer, large as Elberta and a few days earlier. Bears very abundantly. In some places Leona is regarded the best of all yellow peaches. Your orchard will not be complete without Leona.

ROCHESTER. The trees of this are like a willow and easily bent. Bears a big crop of peaches every year. The peaches are medium size, the seeds are very small—nearly as small as a plum seed. The most delicious peach I have in my orchard. Selected as the best eating peach by everyone. Yellow clear seed. I have only had it a few years, but it may be the best or among the best.

2 to 3 foot trees, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, 75c.

THE SOUTH HAVEN. About two weeks before Elberta. Not quite so large but looks exactly like Elberta. Comes right on after the Early Rose peach. The very best quality of all peaches. Freestone. Far ahead of the Mamie Ross as a market peach. It must be harder in bud than any other peach as I have had it to bear when everything around it was killed by

frost. It is now classed as one of the very finest peaches and very desirable. These new varieties of peaches are scarce right now; people have nearly quit lots of the old varieties, and good fruit never was in a greater demand. Same price as other peach trees unless ordered alone. If only South Havens are ordered then the price is twice the price of other trees.

MAMIE ROSS. White with red cheek. Nearly Freestone. Good quality when well ripened, though not as good as Early Rose. Can't be hauled very far. The redeeming trait with the Mamie Ross is that it will bear when others fail. Owing to the fact that the Early Rose is a better peach in every way it will supersede the Mamie Ross.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Another big cream and crimson peach. An excellent shipper and soft and luscious when ripe.

ELBERTA. Large yellow with red cheek. Ripe usually last of July. The great market peach. Fine quality, grown in the South. Trees bear for many years. Growing Elberta peaches has made many men rich. Elberta is the most popular of its season. I have the finest strain.

J. H. HALE. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for several days after ripening, thus making them a very desirable market peach. Good shipper.

THE GOLDEN GEM PEACH. Tree of this peach also somewhat has the weeping willow habit. The limbs droop and the fruit is well distributed over the tree. In fact they are all well placed on the tree as one could place them by hand and the peaches do not blow off. The peaches are cling, rather small seed, the peach is sweet and juicy. It is a beautiful yellow with a right bright red blush. It gets ripe in August and can be canned with less sugar than any other peach.

GENERAL LEE or ROBERT LEE. Large white cling peach. A peach that makes every year. Gets ripe about the first of August. It seems that this peach always escapes frost. I have received samples of this peach this year from all over the State. When others fail, Lee makes peaches.

OLD MIXON CLING. The juiciest and best flavored white cling-stone peach; of very large size and best bearing qualities.

KING SOLOMON. The original tree of this peach is now seventy-five years old and still bearing. The young trees, when set out, outgrow all other peach trees. I have today, Sept. 14, gathered the last King Solomon peach off my trees. All the trees around King Solomon are suffering from drouth and have lost part of their leaves. The King Solomon stands drouth. Big yellow peach with a little red. Flesh yellow and very sweet. Cling. One of the best of all peaches. Trees get very large. 2 to 3 foot trees 50c each, ten for \$4.50, 3 to 4 foot trees 75c each, or ten for \$7.00.

AUGBERT. Just an August Elberta, and one of the finest of all big yellow freestone peaches.

THE OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PEACH. I have the old-fashioned Indian peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches get ripe and fall of the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king. Prices of Indian peach trees:

2 to 3 feet, 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

3 to 4 feet, 70c each, 10 for \$6.50.

4 to 5 feet, 90c each.

MINNIE STANFORD. One of the most beautiful peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. Also called Elberta Cling. Some sell trees of this variety at \$2 each. I make my regular price on them.

WHITE HEATH. Also called White English. A very large pure white September peach. One of the finest of all fall peaches. We raised some here in Erath county last year that were simply perfection.

HENRIETTA. A big yellow cling-stone peach that never fails to bear.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. One of the oldest of all varieties. Like Elberta but gets ripe last of September. Very fine quality. Bears heavy crop. Called by some, Late Elberta.

STINSON OCTOBER. A very late peach. Always pays and sure to bear.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER. — Latest yellow freestone, an early and sure bearer. Will keep for many days. Fine for pickles.

We propagate our peaches from our orchard right here at home. Finer peaches can not be raised. This year the nursery inspector came to our place and after staying half a day, said: "There is no use to look any longer. I can not find a trace of any kind of disease." We do not have to grow five trees and throw out three of them because of disease, and then sell the other two to you at an advanced price. We use thousands of stakes to stake our trees to keep them from growing crooked.

The Plum

I HAVE now in bearing on my place more than six acres of plums. Many of the trees do not pay well. I am offering only the kinds that I know are good. Plums should be set about twenty feet apart. The trees will bear better if the rows alternate with different kinds. Do not set solid block of one kind if you expect to get most out of your plum orchard. They like a shallow clay soil. On a hill is good for plums. If you like to raise chickens you can have an acre of plums in your chicken yard. In planting my plum orchard unless I knew a variety was very fine the fact that it bloomed late and was a sure bearer has been the first consideration with me.

Prices on Plum Trees, Except Where Noted

- 1 to 2 feet trees, 18c each, \$1.65 per 10, or 100 for \$15.00.
- 2 to 3 feet trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or 100 for \$20.00.
- 3 to 4 feet trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or 100 for \$30.00.
- 4 to 5 feet trees, 70c each, \$6.50 per 10, or 100 for \$60.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, extra fine, 90c each.

Plums should be planted from eighteen to 25 feet apart.

BRUCE. The Bruce plum originated out in West Texas where the winds blow. It makes a thrifty wiry tree that is not subject to diseases. The plums do not blow off and do not as a rule get worms in them. The plums are early, very large brilliant red. We thought last season that this plum was right up at the top. I get letters from people who say they can't decide what plums they want. Yes, and if you were in an orchard of the different kinds it would still be hard to decide. It is hard for me to decide. The Bruce plum when you first come to it with its great clusters of brilliant red plums, looks like radiant roses. And it is tolerable good to eat. Then we come to the Shiro, an immense tree with bushels of yellow plums, clear yellow and juice as sweet as sugar, then you can go to the Endicott trees with their nearly black plums that never blow off, then to the Methley with its beautiful tree and purple plums that have flesh as red as a Halbert watermelon and as tender and sweet. Oh yes, it is hard to decide, and I reserve the right in this fruit business to change my opinion. You have just got to decide after



BURBANK

years of study. It depends on what you want the fruit for. Some kinds are good to use at home; others are for market.

THE METHLEY PLUM. Claimed by the Texas Experiment Station to be the only perfect plum. The trees grow fine, a symmetrical tree that is pretty enough to adorn any front lawn. The plums are purple, not hardly red enough to attract attention at first. The flesh of this plum is deep pink. Watermelon pink we call it. No trouble to sell such plums but if you have only a few trees the wife will want to cook them all. The quality is simply delightful.

I notice that some parties are now selling Methley under a different name

and claim that it originated in California. They sell the trees for four dollars each.

I want to say right here that people do not can fruit like they used to. The families are smaller. Where there used to be seven in a family there are now three. A woman will give as much for a gallon of good eating fruit now as you could get for a bushel ten years ago. We got to raise fruit of the very highest quality if we sell it. Of course there are a few people still that can fruit but you can not sell half as much as formerly. I have an orchard here and know by experience, besides I am setting new trees every year and would not think of setting an orchard of some of the old kinds. This is the reason you will find lots of new fruits advertised in my catalog. Some of the old varieties were easily propagated and the trees can be sold almost for a song but they will never pay any one.

BOTAN. Of the Japanese family of plums. Tree upright; the plums are bright red. Fine eating and an all-purpose plum. However, the trees fail on some kinds of soil. June 10.

BURBANK. Another Japanese plum. Makes a sprawling tree that is hard to get around. The plums are large, fine cooking; bears the heaviest crops. Some say they bear themselves to death in a few years, but if they are planted in good soil will live for years. I get wonderful samples of this plum from all over the state, certainly fine. June 20.

AMERICA. All orchardists brag on the America plum. Makes a nice tree. Plums are yellow at first, then turn red. Some are planting whole orchards of America. This is now the Elberta among plums. Sure bearer. Good shipper. I really sell more America plum trees than any other. You cannot make a mistake to plant it. June 20.

GOLD. Tree a round, symmetrical grower. The plums are deep yellow about ten days before ripe, then turn red. Nothing prettier than a bucket of Gold plums. Their looks will sell them on any market. However, America is just as pretty and about ten days earlier. Plant some Gold to follow America. July 10.

ENDICOTT OR MAMMOTH GOLD PLUM. In Endicott I believe we have one of the real prize plums. In the first place a fruit must have a large tree to bear big crops. Endicott certainly has this and a tree that never shows any disease of any kind. Mr. Cockerell of Mills county has trees that must be twenty-five feet high and told me that he had sold fifteen dollars worth of plums from a single tree. The plums are apple shaped, red and very sweet. If planted in an orchard with other plums the limbs will have ropes of plums on them. I am offering the plum grower this season the very best line of plums I have ever offered and Endicott is right at the top.

Since writing the above I have been out among the archardists and find every one bragging on the Endicott. One man said it was the best plum in the world.

SHIRO. About the first of June. Makes a very large tree. The plums are light yellow and often mistaken for the Gage plums. Very sweet. If the weather is dry Shiro plums will hang on the trees for many days after getting ripe. The plums are very large. Good eating right off the tree. The Shiro and Endicott plum trees will live twenty-five or thirty years. I have about twenty in my orchard that were set out in 1900 and they are still thrifty and bearing big crops. The tree seems to do very poorly the first years set but comes out and bears better than any other plum tree.

SANTA ROSA. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Fruit often six inches around, deep crimson. Very fine for market or home use.

WICKSON. A pure Japanese plum. Trees upright. Plums very large free-stone. Well-known. July.

POOLES PRIDE PLUM. Nice symmetrical tree and the tree lives to be very old. I got lots of orders for this plum from West Texas where they have been growing it for many years. Always escapes frost and does not blow off the trees. Does best on moist sandy land. I have the best strain to be found.

The New Race of Plums
Two to 3 ft. trees, 36c; ten, \$3.40;

100, \$33.00; 3 to 4 ft. trees, 46c; ten \$4.00; 100, \$38.00.

THE NEW RACE OF PLUMS. Prof. N. E. Hansen, a great plum breeder of the North, and the Minnesota experiment station have been working together to produce newer and better plums. Strange to say, these new plums are very successful here in the South. They bear every year and some of them are the finest quality. They are not subject to the attacks of any kind of insects. They often bear the first year set; most everybody is very enthusiastic about these new plums. I especially recommended them where all other fruits fail.

OPTA. One-year old trees set fruit buds freely. No 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit and growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satisfaction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June. Price same as New Race Plums.

HANSKA. This is a cross between the native plum and the fine fragrant

Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom! flesh is firm, yellow, with good keeping quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year, ripens in July. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date.

SAPA. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. July.

WANETA. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shaped. July.

RED WING. Very large red, freestone, peels like a peach. Quality very good. Hardy.

ZUMBRA. Larger than Compass. Black when ripe. Green flesh. Makes excellent sauce.

ST. ANTHONY. Slightly larger than Zumbra. Good quality. Ripens late.

THE CHERRY

We have managed to raise some pretty nice cherries here, but farther west where it is cool they raise magnificent cherries. The trees live many years. We have Montmorency and Richmond Cherries. Both bright red and fine.

2 to 3 foot trees, 40c each, or 10 for \$3.50.

3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each, or 10 for \$4.50.

MULBERRIES

Mulberries are too well known to growers of the Southwest to need description. If you raise chickens, be sure to plant a few Mulberry trees.

HICKS EVERBEARING Fine grower; bears profusely.

ENGLISH. Large, black; excellent quality; earlier than Hicks.

3 to 4 feet, each 40c; five, \$1.89; ten \$3.59.

4 to 5 feet, each 65c; five, \$3.17; ten, \$6.19.

Remember we pay the postage and express.

The Pear

I HAVE been growing pears continually for thirty years. My pear orchard never fails to pay a profit. I now grow more pears in my nursery than probably any other two nurseries in the State of Texas. I take pleasure this year in offering some of the best pear trees I have ever grown. I have been supplying the nurseries over the state with pear trees and the big catalog merchandise companies with pear trees to send out to their customers, but this year I decided to reduce my prices and give my retail customers the benefit. Now is the time to set that pear orchard. You cannot buy any better pear trees than I have. I am often asked the best pear to set. I will answer the Keifer for market is my first choice. Leconte is second and Garber third.

Prices for Pear Trees, Except Where Otherwise Noted:

- 1 to 2 foot trees, 15c each, \$1.20 per 10, or \$11.25 per 100
- 2 to 3 foot trees, 20c each, \$1.70 per 10, or \$16.75 per 100
- 3 to 4 foot trees, 30c each, \$2.70 per 10, or \$24.25 per 100
- 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, or \$40.00 per 100

THE KOONCE PEAR. Also called the Sugar Pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.

PINE APPLE PEAR. Tree of very rapid growth. Free from disease. This pear is being advertised all over the South. Gets ripe in August. Large yellow. fine for cooking.

LECONTE. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August. For years we thought we could not grow the Leconte pear on account of blight. You can now grow it all over the South. A very fine pear.

THE GARBER. The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Gets ripe in August. Will hang on trees many days after ripe.

THE DIXIE PEAR. (Renamed Honey Dew by some.) The tree of the Dixie Pear is a very rapid grower. The branches are long and willowy, and are not easily broken but bend to the ground with its great loads of beautiful yellow pear. The pear does not have to be ripened like the Keiffer but is crisp and juicy right off the trees. Some people prefer them to eat raw to the best peaches. Where known it will sell at the highest price. The pears are as large as the Keiffer, but not so long, will not keep as well as the Keiffer but you can sell them for eating right off the trees. When I found it, it was just what I was looking for. Be sure and include some of the trees with your order.

LINCOLN. I stated in my catalog last season that the Lincoln pear was slow coming into bearing, but I have

gotten several letters from parties I had sold to stating that the Lincoln pear bore very promptly for them and was the finest quality. Bright yellow, the pears make long slender limbs and the fruit does not blow off. It is said to never blight.

BARTLETT. The pear of quality. The trees sometimes blight even under the best conditions, but if you are willing to fight the blight here is the pear supreme.



THE KIEFFER PEAR

THE KIEFFER PEAR. These grow very large, seldom or never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the South. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the Pear of Plenty. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to

find trees that bear fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

Plant a Keiffer pear orchard. The trees bear quick. When the seeds in the pear turn black gather the pears and handle them carefully to not bruise. Put in a barn or cellar out of the sunlight. They will ripen into the most delicious of all fruits. I see Keiffer pears shipped from California and sold for five cents each You can do just as well with them and make a small fortune off of a Keiffer pear orchard. They are a very profitable fruit to plant.

The Douglas Pear—Blight Proof

The Douglas Pear in most cases bears the next year after planting. The quality, far superior to any in the country and blight resisting power of the Douglas makes it easily the "PEER OF PEARS."

Owing to the fact I have received dozens of letters asking about the Douglas pear I have decided to list it in my catalog. The Douglas pear never has been known to blight. It bears very quickly, often the second year after setting. It is fine quality and gets ripe along in the fall. It is large high colored and is one of the best pears ever found for yard planting or anywhere where one just wants a tree or two and does not have much room. It can never, it seems, take the place of our Keiffer but if you want something for home use Douglas is the pear. It blooms late and bears a nice crop every year. Reports say it is fine in West Texas and South. Price of trees 3 to 4 feet, 65c each, ten for \$5.50 or \$50 per 100. 4 to 5 foot 85c.



They tell it he won his hat betting on President Cleveland's first election. He will bet on Douglas Pears every time

Plant An Orchard This Year

The Japanese Persimmon

THIS tree does fine on our red sandy lands. It also grows on bottom land but of course might get killed by frost on low lands. Makes a very beautiful tree for the yard. In the fall the trees are indeed striking. Set the trees twenty feet apart or 108 trees per acre. My original Eureka tree is now twenty-eight years old; it has lost a lot of limbs, but still bears lots of fruit.

Prices on Trees:

- 1 to 2 foot, 40c each, or \$3.80 for 10, or per 100 \$35.00
- 2 to 3 foot, 50c each, or \$4.80 for 10, or per 100 \$45.00
- 3 to 4 foot, 60c each, or \$5.80 for 10, or per 100 \$55.00

EUREKA. Here is a Japanese hybrid persimmon that originated on my place. I have sold thousands of the trees. It makes a very symmetrical growth, the leaves being very large. The fruit is large, tomato shaped—the most beautiful of all persimmons, being deep red several days before ripe. You cannot plant anything finer. Has stood the cold in Missouri.

THE NEW FUYU PERSIMMON.

Grows large as Eureka and bears fine crops. Flesh yellow and you can eat this persimmon any time. Has no more draw about it even when half grown than an apple. One of the choicest of all persimmons, but will not grow as far North as Eureka. Should be planted near the coast.

TAMOPAN. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The tree grows very rapidly and makes a fine shade tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

TANE NASHI. I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine.

H Y A K U M E. Large acorn-shaped. Not good as the others on account of lack of color.

Miscellaneous

W I N D B R E A K S. Since we have cleared the timber off the wind has a clean sweep at our orchards. On cold nights the wind freezes the fruit and even later the sand blows against the trees so hard that the fruit often looks like hail had hit it. You can plant a row of poplars on the windy side. The sand nor winds do not affect them and they grow up straight and cause you to get

a crop of fruit when your neighbor's fruit fails. To enable my customers to plant wind breaks I am growing some cheap Lombardy poplars. These will run two or three feet high when shipped, \$10.00 per hundred, or 10 for \$1.25. Plant these about six feet apart and do not prune them, and they will form a solid wall in a few years, and will protect your field crops as well as fruit.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES. These also make an excellent windbreak and bear big crops of berries in the early spring. They are seedlings. Price \$2.75 18 to 24 inch plants per hundred. The mulberry makes very lasting fence posts.

Fresh Fruit in Season

During the summer we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, pears, apples and crab apples. Write for prices.

American Honey Persimmon Seed

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine, fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the Magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear alone. The persimmons are liked by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to ripen the first of September and continue all fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about three inches deep. These persimmons are so much better than the old wild persimmons that you can sell them on the market. The seed are sure to grow. Plant 'hem around the house or in the field for shade, for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested 25 cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 25c.

The Apricot

It was for years thought that the apricot would not bear in this country. I have been testing out many varieties. Some of them bear very abundantly and some do not bear at all. All the kinds I list have proved regular bearers. If you can, plant your apricots in the yard around the house, on clay spots in your orchard or along the road. The fruit sells more readily than anything else of its season.

Prices on Apricot Trees

- 1 to 2 feet, 25c each; ten for \$2.25
- 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; ten for \$3.25
- 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; ten for \$4.50
- 4 to 5 feet, 90c each; ten for \$7.00

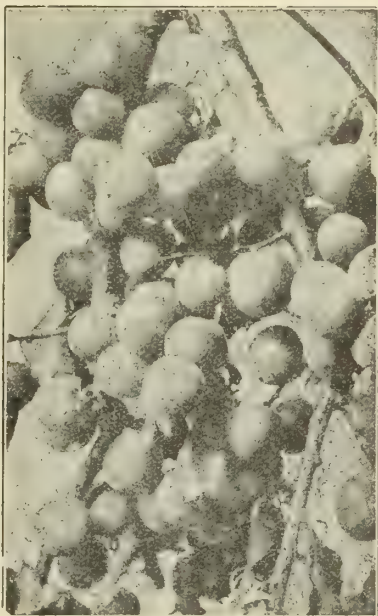
EARLY GOLDEN. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year.

CLUSTER. A sure bearing apricot. Rather small with red cheek. The trees get to be a mound of fruit some seasons.

MOORPARK. Yellow with red cheek. Fine tree and good fruit.

ROYAL. Makes a big thrifty tree. The fruit is pale yellow. Quality is as fine as an apricot can be. With me the Royal does not bear regular, but when it does bear it is so good that all other kinds have to give it the right of way.

Apricots usually sell for twice as much fruit is pale yellow. Quality is as fine as on the market as plums and peaches. If given plenty of room the trees will grow very large and one tree will bear several bushels.



The Fig

Prices on figs; Figs, 50c each; \$4.00 per ten; \$35.00 per 100

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found they could be raised as far north as New York. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. But it must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not kill, the above yield can be doubled. My fig plants will bear the year set.

Description of Varieties

MAGNOLIA. A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year. Figs are large, straw colored. This, as well as my other varieties, will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the North. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

ISCHIA. A vigorous growing fig. Ornamental. The fruit is light green outside and bright inside. It has a delicious sweetness hard to describe.

HITBU JAPAN FIG. Will bear in four months after planting. The small trees will

be litterally covered with dark blue or brown figs. This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees. It is claimed by planting this fig more figs can be grown to the acre than from any other fig plant.

CELESTE or CELESTIAL. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

The fig is a mild laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs, and throw physics to the dogs.

The Jujube Is Fine for Chickens and Hogs

Grapes

THE fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact, it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys and how we roamed the creeks hunting for wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit. If your grape vines have died or you have made a failure in planting grapes, don't give up; plant a few of our new vines.

Prices on Grape Vines

Niagara, Concord, Worden, Delaware, Goethe, Campbells Early, Moore's Early, each 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Carman, Muench, Bailey, Marguerite, Virginia Dare, American, 25c each, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.00.

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist and bird lover, made his fortune growing grapes. Another good point about grapes is that they can be grown on the edge of a desert. Grapes like dry weather and that is the kind we have here in the South mostly.

MOORE'S EARLY. One of the very earliest of all black grapes. Medium or large. Good quality and a wonderful bearer.

CHAMPANEL. Very large, early black, fine for black land. A very popular grape with juice men.

VIRGINIA DARE. Similar to a grape called Fern. Late, dark red with red juice. Vigorous grower. A bright sparkling juice and champagne is now made from this grape.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Very early, first of July. Dark purplish black. Large berries, good quality. Fine for wine and shipping and a good table grape. We have been thinking of adding this to our list of grapes for several years, but this is the second year I have offered the plants. In some places the plants are sold very high, but I make the same price on them that I do on Concord.

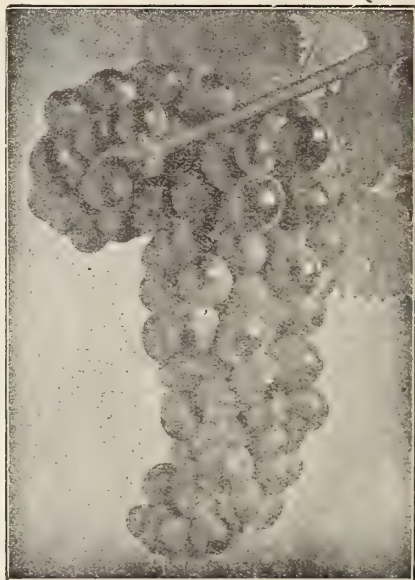
CHAMPION. Very early, in fact one of the earliest of all grapes. Large black. This grape has proved so successful in some places that I have decided to add it to my list. If you have the Champion grape you are sure to want more for the early market. Ships well. sells well.

THE BAILEY GRAPE. Gets ripe about July 20th. Large black, bunches often shouldered. The vines are not as

vigorous as Carman, but fine to plant, for a grape that gets ripe early.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE. The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

R. W. MUNSON. Very large, early, black grape. Has strong growing vine and should be planted at least twelve feet apart. The leaves are very large and make a beautiful arbor grape.



The vines will live from twenty to fifty years. Plant twelve feet apart in the rows.

WORDEN. Large black grape. Seedling of Concord, but earlier, and all the grapes ripen at once. Succeeding fine in some parts of Texas.

EDNA. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes I grow. The vines are vigorous, the grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large clear white. I have seen the bunches a foot long and single bunches weighing over a pound. This grape sells in any market and sells in competition to the finest grapes shipped from California. Truly a show grape.

CONCORD. This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought. It gets ripe very late though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July first. Really ripe from 15th of August until September. Large black, thick hull. Fine for juice. Vine hardy. Good quality when well ripened. One big advantage is that birds do not bother it so badly.

THE CARMAN GRAPE. Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. No insect ever bothers them. Will grow on any kind of soil. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. In fact, a cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I ever saw. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

The Carman grape begins to get ripe about August 10th, and will hang on the vines after getting ripe for several weeks.

The below grape plants, 35c each, \$2.75 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

VINEFERIA GRAPES. Last season and the season before we had so many calls for seedless grape vines that I am offering the European grapes for the first time.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. This grape can be grown in many sections over the eastern states, in other places it fails. Vines vigorous, large golden yellow grapes, no seeds.

MUSCAT. Sweet, light yellow, late season; a standard in California. Fine where one irrigates. Takes dry climate.

MISSION. Has been grown for hundreds of years in the dry western country. Berries small, black, fine. It does well here for me and I recommend it to anyone living in a dry climate and wanting a fine table grape.

GROS COLMAN. Large, round, one of the largest of all grapes. Does well around El Paso. A friend sent me a lug of these grapes two years ago that simply beggared description. Can be grown in the dry regions of Southwest Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

QUINCE

This fruit will grow most anywhere. The trees are rather small shrubs. However, I have seen some as high as ten feet. They make even finer preserves than pears.

I have only one variety—the Orange. Large yellow. Price of trees, 25c each. Only small trees.

SCUPPERNONG or MUSCADINE type of grapes. We set these grapes and build high frames for them to run on or go to the woods and cut a sapling, say six inches through. These are set in the ground like a fence post, not cutting any of the limbs off. This makes a fine thing for the Muscadine to run on and in a few years it will form an immense mound of vines. The vines do not require pruning and a single vine will bear fifty gallons of grapes. The plants should be set at least thirty feet apart. We have ours thirty and now believe they should be thirty-five on good deep rich sand. The Scuppernong grape is the most delicious of all grapes. They make the finest jelly, preserves, juice and wine of any grape ever found. Bear in clusters and the grapes are picked like plums. I thought for years that this grape would only grow in the eastern states but now find it will grow in any deep moist sand. The birds nor bees do not bother the grapes and they never rot. These grapes are doing fine around Abilene, Texas. The Muscadine or Scuppernong grape absolutely has to have a male vine near it to bear. One male vine to twenty or thirty bearing vines is enough if rightly placed. Every fruit grower should have a few Muscadine grapes. They are easily grown and sell well on the market.

PALADURO CURRANTS: It is hard to tell whether this is better for a fruit or flower. A small shrub that bears great wreaths of golden flowers in the early spring. Later it is a mass of small black berries, often mistaken for huckleberries. Fine for jelly or pies. Plants, 35c each.



Scuppernong Grape Growing on Frame, Never Pruned, Fifty Gallons to the Vine

SCUPPERNONG JAMES—THOMAS

PRICES: Two-year plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

SCUPPERNONG. The best known of its family. Large bronze fruit, sweet pulpy flesh. Bears abundantly in clusters.

JAMES. Produces the largest fruit which is black in color, very juicy and sweet.

THOMAS. Fruit medium size; dark red, very juicy. Excellent for making grape juice.

Male muscadine vines 50c each.

THE YOUNG OR AULO BERRY

This new berry is a cross between the Logan and the Austin Dewberry. The berry originated in Louisiana. It is the berry it seems Luther Burbank dreamed about. About 12 years ago Mr. Burbank ordered a few of every berry plant I listed in my catalog. He was making crosses and trying to get a cross between the Logan and some other berry. But his dream never came true. The Young Berry is probably the most remarkable berry in the world. It has the flavor of the Logan Berry and is the biggest of all berries. It is mild and sweet.

Strawberries are good but you want some sugar and cream with them. The



Prosperity Is Just Around the Corner

Young Berry, it seems, lacks nothing. It is just as good as a fruit can be. You can eat them right off the vine. It is always well up off the ground and never gets dirty. It is the most productive berry ever found. On June 29 appeared a news item in the Pacific Rural Press, stating that in Santa Cruz County, Calif., the Young Berries were producing from 1200 to 1500 three gallon crates per acre. I do not know how much they produce for me, but the vines are just a mound of the big berries. Every one is on the vine that can get on it. If a man can clear ten cents per gallon from them they will pay several hundred dollars per acre. If the weather is not wet they can be shipped several hundred miles. They are firm, also it cans better than any other berry and does not shrink.

It gets ripe from the first to the middle of June.

Price of plants: 10c each; \$4.35 per hundred.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY: The practical berry grower, who grows berries to supply a home market, needs fine berries from the very first of the season to the last. To supply an abundance of berries after Early Wonder is gone I know nothing better than the Austin dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries very large. I have seen Austin berries nearly as large as a small hen egg. In South Texas they grow this berry to ship, but I consider it a local market berry. W. J. Schultz, a local planter of Brown county, Texas, says this berry never fails to pay a hundred dollars per acre for his local market, but, of course, in our small western towns, our local markets are limited. 10c each, 75c for 10, \$1.50 for 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

THE CHESTNUT DEWBERRY. A very dainty berry. Very early and quality fine. Price of plants, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00.

AUSTIN THORNLESS DEWBERRY. While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has very few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.35 per hundred.

THE EARLY WONDER BERRY.

Since I brought out the Early Wonder Berry about 20 years ago it has been given at least a dozen different names. With one it will be Gas and Windy's Wonder, and all down the line. But the fact that they all give it a new name and try to claim it proves that it is a fine berry. The Early Wonder is a very large berry, easily picked; the seeds are very small; almost seedless. It is one of the very best berries. It is doing well all over the country. I have never sold anyone any plants that did not please. Plants, 10c each, 90c for 10, 100 for \$3.00, and 1,000 for \$20.00. If you take as many as three hundred of my berry plants you can have them at the thousand rate.



THE M'DONALD BERRY. I have sold thousands of these plants and they are popular everywhere. McDonald is a very early berry, often having ripe berries in a month after it blooms. The berries are firm and will keep many days, making it a good shipper. The

blossoms are self sterile and must be pollinated. Early Wonder is the best berry to plant near it. When properly pollinated it will bear as high as twelve quarts to the plant. Nearly all the berries on a plant get ripe at once. Price of plants same as Early Wonder.

STRAWBERRIES

I am only offering two varieties of strawberry plants. These are the best of all the strawberries:

GREAT MASTODON STRAWBERRY: Here's a truly remarkable ever-bearing variety that will bring you more satisfaction than any other thing you could plant in your garden. It is not only a giant of a berry in size, but it is equally remarkable for its color and flavor. A true everbearing sort, productive as late as December in the South. For shipping they are much in demand for they are firm and stand handling well. Just think—Strawberries all spring, summer and fall from the same patch. They will thrive in all sections of the South and are adapted to either hill or matted row culture. It is the largest berry of any known variety, and the most productive of all everbearers. By mail, 25 plants, \$1.25; 50 plants, \$2.00; 100 plants, \$3.00; 1000 plants, \$14.50.

IMPROVED KLONDIKE: There is no better spring berry than this. One-fourth of all the strawberries grown in the United States are now Klondike. Medium Early, in this country very large crimson, firm, the best. 25 plants, 75c; 50 plants, \$1.00; 100 plants, \$1.50; 500 plants \$3.00, and 1,000 plants, \$5.75.

ASPARAGUS

A dozen plants will supply a family with a very delicious vegetable in the early spring. It is peculiar that few Texas people know the possibilities of asparagus. Yet it will grow to perfection anywhere in Texas. Easy to plant and easy to cultivate. Just plow out a list and set the plants in the bottom of it. Cover with two or three inches of dirt. As the plants grow rake more dirt on them, or if you have barn lot manure put on a lot of that. I have Washington and Palmetto varieties. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$10.00 per thousand.

RHUBARB

I am offering only Victoria Rhubarb. You can set plants of this any time during the winter or until March and have pies by May. Rhubarb makes as good pies as apples. The Victoria has very large leaves and is useful as an ornamental plant. We have measured leaves two feet across. Requires deep rich soil and good cultivation. I recommend this for the plains section of Texas. Ten plants will make pie filling for a family. Very strong plants, five for 55c, ten plants for 95c. If you want to plant Rhubarb for market, 100 plants for \$8.35.

KUDZU

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. I offer only sucker plants. Ten plants 85c, 100 plants \$4.65.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. I have found this to be one of the very best orchard plants. I plant about every third middle in my peach orchard to sweet clover. It builds up the soil and attracts the bees. The plants are a lit-

tle hard to get started. At first I planted them in rows like turnip seed and cultivated the clover. After one row is grown in a field it will soon seed the rest of the orchard and will nearly come up all over the orchard.

Then we leave a middle occasionally and let the clover take it.

Price of seed prepaid, 35c per pound.

Ten pounds, \$2.25. I do not have scarried seed and can not see that is any better than the other.

NOTICE—Be sure and address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

PECAN TREES

AN INVESTMENT FOR LIFE AND ETERNITY

I claim the distinction of having set the first budded pecan tree ever set in this county. I have pecan trees in bearing on my place thirty and forty feet high that I set out myself. I was the first to learn and bud pecan trees thirty years ago. And during this time I have done much experimenting with the pecan.

To say a tree will live for eternity is saying a right smart but as far as we are concerned, a pecan tree will live always. If you have good land and set a pecan tree this winter it is likely to be there two hundred years unless it is killed in some way. There are plenty of pecan trees on the creek in San Saba and other counties that must have been growing when Columbus discovered America. As an investment nothing can beat them. One tree bears six hundred dollars worth of nuts a year. Judge Poindexter, a well known lawyer at Cleburne, Texas, owned a pecan tree that he sold on an average of \$125 worth of nuts a year. No one is likely to plant an orchard that all the trees will do this, but this shows what can be done.

I have been experimenting with the pecan for twenty-seven years. I grafted the first Burkett pecan tree ever grafted and set the first grafted tree ever set out in this country. During this time I have reached three conclusions.

First I have found beyond a doubt that it does not pay to cut the top off a pecan tree when they are set out. The pecan as far as I know is different to all other trees. If the top is cut off the tree when it is first set, it seems the end of the tree begins in some way to canker. The trees will often die back to the ground. Some times it will put out small leaves but the leaves finally die.

Today a man died in our city hospital on the 25th of June from pneumonia. He had been thrown out of a car. The fellow was a big strong man. He would never have had pneumonia if he had not have been hurt.

The pecan tree is weakened because it is dug up. The cut place gives disease germs a place to enter. My experiments have convinced me that half the pecan trees that die from transplanting die because the tops are cut. You will now understand why a pecan tree dies back to where it is budded. The budded place forms a joint and in any kind of a tree a disease does not pass a joint so easily. Another reason for not cutting the tops off is because the top and roots of a pecan tree makes alternate

growth. The roots grow a while then the top grows awhile. If the top is cut out of a new set pecan tree, it will sometimes grow faster trying to grow a new top. It grows at the expense of the root system. On the other hand, if the top is not cut out, the root system grows first. It forms a new root system and at the end of three years will be twice as large as it would have been if the top had been cut off.

The people who have had my catalogue during the last few years know that I have not been advocating cutting pecans back to set them. Since I pay the express on all shipments, I will have to be out more money not to cut the tops from pecan trees, but I had rather pay more and send you all the trees than to cut two-thirds of the top off to save the express.

In the future, if you buy pecan trees from me, you will get the whole tree or if any is cut off it will be the root. If the top is not cut off the root will grow first, anyway.

Another thing I have learned about a pecan and this also applies to a persimmon. Both trees like to be set in land that has been disturbed very little or just as little as possible. They take hold of loose earth very slowly. For this reason I advise the use of a post hole digger in setting these trees. Dig the holes as deep as you can with the digger then you can take a crow

bar and punch the hole deep enough to take the tap root. If you dig a big hole the trees are apt to refuse to put out in the Spring until the soil again becomes compact. Do not use any fertilizer around or in the holes, lots of these trees are killed by fertilizer. The pecan will rosette if fertilizer is used even if it does not die outright.

Another thing I want to mention is the quick-bearing pecan trees we see whooped. Now all nurserymen know the schemes to use in the nursery to throw any trees into bearing some cut part of the roots of the pecan trees in August. This stunts them and causes them to put on a crop of pecans the next year. Then he shows visitors how quick his pecan trees bear. In the first place in the nursery is not the place for a tree to bear. If a tree starts the bearing process in the nursery when you set it in your orchard it has to turn back and re-start the growth process. If you start to town and after you are nearly there have to go back after something, it will take you longer to get to town. We see pictures of little trees bearing these trees are stunted in some way to make them bear. Some claim they are bred up. Occasionally these bred-up trees will

bear right after you set them out, then either die or not bear again in ten years. But as a rule it takes a tree after bearing in the nursery twice as long to come into bearing in the orchard as it does a young vigorous tree. I am not fighting anyone, I am just telling you plain old common sense. I want to sell you your trees, of course, but even at that you can see that my wanting to sell you the trees does not have anything to do with just plain facts. I could probably sell as many trees by making some wonderful claim for my trees, but that is not my intention. I am giving you my many years of experience and then if you want to buy my trees, I will sell you nice vigorous trees that will bear as soon as they get big enough.

The fellows that whoop this quick bearing, if they were going to set an orchard themselves would never pick a tree that had born in the nursery row. They know a vigorous tree that has not been stunted by bearing will after being set in the orchard come into bearing the quickest of all. Instead of trying to make my trees bear in the nursery row, I grow trees that are full of life and vim and vigor.

When you set them in your orchard they will grow right off and be bearing almost before you think about it.

Pecan Trees

PRICES ON PECAN TREES:

BUDDED TREES OF THE EASTERN VARIETIES: Stuart, Success, Schley, Delmas, Money Maker.

- 1 to 2 ft. trees, 75c each; 10 for \$ 7.00; 100 for \$ 65.00
- 2 to 3 ft. trees, 90c each; 10 for \$ 8.50; 100 for \$ 75.00
- 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$1.15 each; 10 for \$10.00; 100 for \$ 85.00
- 4 to 5 ft. trees, \$2.50 each; 10 for \$20.00; 100 for \$150.00
- 5 to 6 ft. trees, \$3.00 each; 10 for \$25.00; 100 for \$180.00
- 6 to 7 ft. select, \$4.00 each, 7 to 8 ft. select, \$5.00 each

BUDDED TREES OF THE WESTERN VARIETIES: Burkett, Halbert, Texas Proflic.

- 1 to 2 ft. 90c each; 10 for \$8.50; 100 for \$70.00
- 2 to 3ft. \$1.15 each; 10 for \$9.00; 100 for \$85.00

3 to 4 ft. \$1.30 each; 10 for \$12.15; 100 for \$105.00; 5 to 6 ft. \$4 each; 10 for \$35
4 to 5 ft. \$3.00 each; 10 for \$25.00; 6 to 7 ft. \$5.00 each; 7 to 8 ft. \$7.00 each

Description of Varieties

BURKETT: Large, thin shell, and very productive. Very fine for the west. Will do well on the plains and in New Mexico. Nearly round.

HALBERT: Very prolific. Does well on shallow soil. Shell very thin. Medium to small size. The Halbert pecan is one of my favorites because it bears every year, stands heat and drouth, grows on most any kind of soil. The trees come into bearing very quickly; a tree left over in the nursery row will nearly always bear.

This is a good rule to go by: If you live east of Dallas, plant more eastern varieties; if west, then plant Halbert and Burkett. The Stuart does well in Missouri and maybe farther north. There are exceptions to all rules.

The **STUART Pecan:** An eastern variety, but in some places in the west it is doing well. Seems to like low moist soil. The pecans are large, long thick shelled. Thick shells have an advantage, the pecans will keep longer. The trees should be headed back when they begin to put out the long branches. The Stuart pecan sets its catkins before the blooms get ready to open for that reason, a Stuart tree never bears well alone. Some people in this country think Stuart is the best of all. Others claim they would not have it.

The trees I send you are young, vigorous and full of life. They will bear quick.

Iron, wood and all other materials expand during hot weather. The pores in a pecan tree expands; so if you can, it will pay you to irrigate your pecan trees during the hottest weather in August. See that they get plenty of water then and you can nearly double the size of the nuts. One man I know, irrigates his pecan in August and gives each tree one pound of nitrate soda.

He raises show pecans. Try it. They will drink up the moisture and fertilizer when the weather is hot like a hot biscuit will take up butter.

It is getting to be the custom to dissolve a pound of nitrate in a barrel of water and pour around pecan and peach trees during hot weather. This is fine for both trees.

SUCCESS: A large nut, 45 to 50 per pound. In Arizona where it is extremely hot, they irrigate this through the summer and produce nuts that are simply immense. Thin shell and separates well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land here in and near Stephenville. Nearly round.

DELMAS. A long, thin shell nut, very delicious, late to ripen. Will do well on low land. The tree has very large leaves and is an ornamental as well as useful tree.

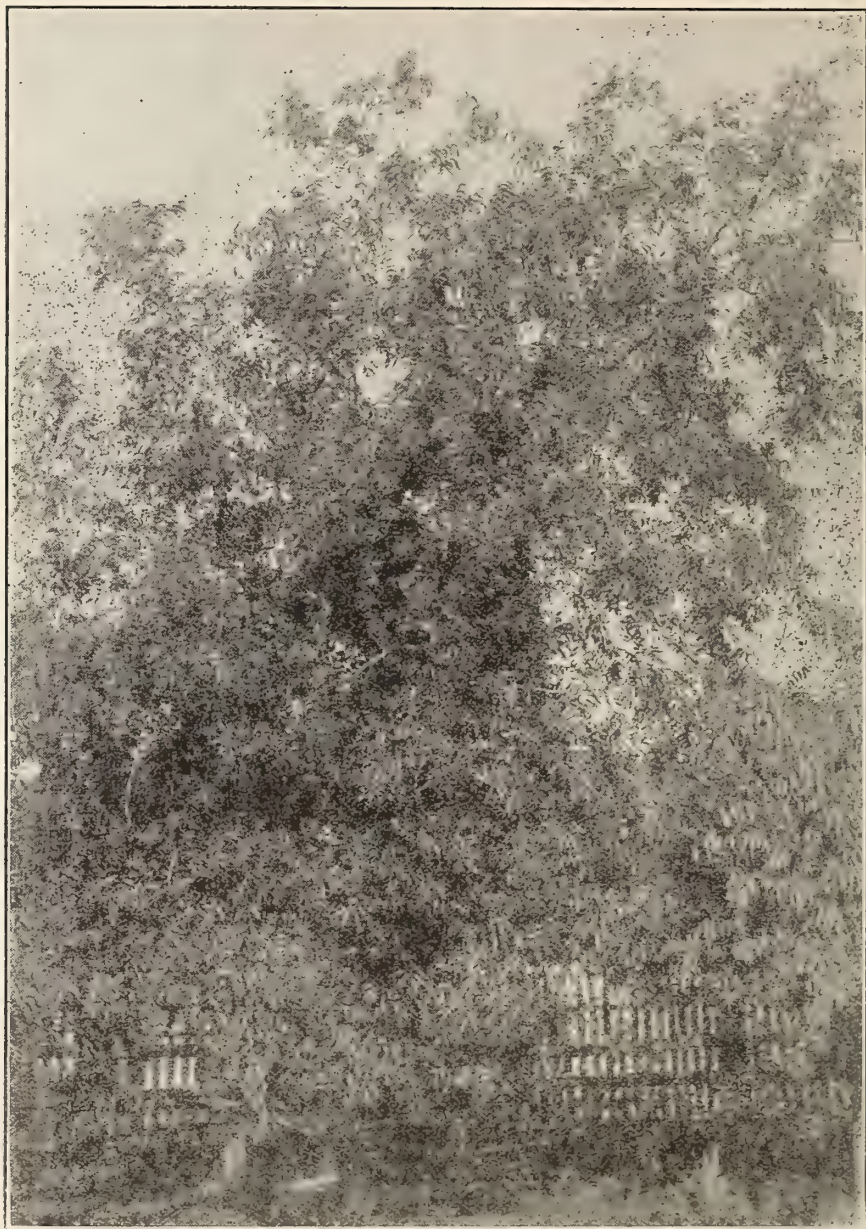
SCHLY: Considered the best in quality of all pecans. Grows very well in this country, but a standard in the east. The shell is extremely thin. Runs about fifty nuts to the pound.

MONEY MAKER: A good tree to plant with Stuart. A wonderful bearer. Some years the trees overbear. Large, round, shell, thin and brittle. Does not keep well, but its great bearing qualities make it desirable as an eastern kind. Likes low moist dark land. The trees I send you are not old things that have been stunted in the nursery. They will bear quick.

A strong, vigorous boy can get his tonsils or appendix removed without hardly missing the time from school. A strong, vigorous tree can be transplanted and keep right on growing. But a tree that has been stunted to make it bear in the nursery row is old before its time. Just common sense, that is all.

CHINESE DATE or JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears abundantly of brown fruits about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog fed than any other tree. It is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. Price, 50 cents each.



Pecan tree sold by us to Dr. Ira T. Clemons, Comanche, Tex., in 1919.

WALNUTS

ENGLISH or PERSIAN WALNUT. I have been ordering these trees from California for thirty years. They try to grow all winter and invariably get winter killed. A few years ago I decided to get some real Black Walnuts from the far North to bud the English Walnut on. I ordered nuts from Iowa. These Black Walnut trees have been used to doing all their growing in a few months and become entirely dormant early in the fall in this climate. I now find that English Walnuts grafted on these hardy Black Walnuts will become dormant early in the fall; they never winter kill and I feel sure now that in a few years we will be growing thousands of bushels of the finest walnuts, for the English grafted on the northern black seems to take on the most delicious flavor of all. Remember, if you have been planting trees grafted on the California Walnuts, they are easily killed by frost. Try them grafted on the Northern Black and you will have a beautiful tree and one that will bear. In California walnut orchards are valued to two thousand per acre. Some of our Texas land can be bought for \$10 per acre and it will cost very little to set it in walnuts. The English Walnut makes large beautiful green leaves, stands drouth and will make a fine shade for any lawn. These walnuts, if grafted on the true Black Walnut, can be grown as far north as New York and likely all over Missouri and Kansas.

* The English walnut trees I offer are Eureka, Mayette, Franquette, Wilson Wonder. One to 2 foot trees, 85c. 2 to 3 foot, \$1.25 and 3 to 4 foot \$2.25.

THE WILSON WONDER WALNUT: There are now several fine trees of this nut growing and bearing here in Stephenville. Some of them thirty feet high and have gone through below zero weather. Makes a very beautiful shade, besides the fine nut it bears. The nuts are the largest of all the English Walnuts. Shell rather hard. Flavor fine. Be sure and include one or two of these.

EUREKA: Tree is remarkably vig-

orous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks late, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

FRANQUETTE: Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

MAYETTE: One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

JAPAN WALNUT: Trees grow very fast and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English walnut. Small trees, 50c each.



CHESTNUT

CHESTNUTS: A very important commercial product. Makes a large, spreading tree that is worth a place in any yard as an ornament. If you ever saw a chestnut tree you know they are a thing of beauty. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 75c. We do not graft chestnuts.



THOMAS BLACK WALNUT SHOWING HOW EASILY
THEY CAN BE SHELLED

BLACK WALNUT: We now have two black walnuts that are a wonderful improvement over the old black walnut. The nuts are very large and you can crack them with a hammer and remove the meat whole. They can be peeled as fast if not faster than pecans. The trees grow fast, come into bearing in three or four years. They make a fine yard and shade tree and the walnuts are so large they make a tree that attracts everyone's attention. Price of black walnut trees: Ohio and Thomas, budded, 1 to 2 ft. 75c, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.15.

BUTTER NUTS: Very hardy. A tall spreading tree with broad green leaves. The trees are a thing of beauty. Large nutritious nuts. I am only offering small seedling plants, 50c each.

Shade Trees

SYCAMORE: To my way of thinking the most beautiful and romantic tree in the world and a tree that is used for shade and wood all over the globe. You remember a man climbed a sycamore tree to look at Christ. Also God once saw a man caring for the sycamooore trees and made him a ruler of nations. A few years ago I was crossing a desert out in the west. The land was hot and dry and parched. I came to a low place and a grove of sycamore trees. In this shade a cool beautiful spring bubbled up. If you want a shade, plant a sycamore, then rest assured that you have the prettiest tree of all. Seems to do the best in sandy land.

2 to feet, 35c, or ten for \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, 60c, or 10 for \$5.00; 4 to 5 feet, 85c, or ten for \$8.50; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.10, or 10 for \$10.00. Big trees two inches through, 2.50 each.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD: A very long-lived shade tree; very hard wood; large round leaves, making a dense shade. It is not a quick grower. The first tree to bloom in Spring; has very pretty red flowers which last a few weeks. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 75c; 4 to 6 feet, each \$1.05.

MIMOSA: We are asked more times what this tree is than any other question by visitors to the nursery. This tree comes from Africa and is entirely different to any of our usual trees. It looks like a tree fern. It belongs to the mesquite family and that means it will grow anywhere. Everyone will want at least one of these interesting trees. 3 to 4 foot specimens, each 95c; 4 to 5 foot, \$1.25 each.

On August 25, 1928, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson said in the "Progressive Farmer": "We were all tremendously excited over the first blooming of the mimosas and so were the bees and humming birds." Mimosas are more like giant ferns than trees and grow rapidly, while the only tree that surpasses them in length of blooming season is the crepe myrtle. Covered with pink flowers they look like giant bouquets.



WEeping WILLOW

WEeping WILLOW: A well-known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yards or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by all as very beautiful. 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

WILD PERSIMMON: Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees, 25c each; 3 to 4 foot, 35c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$2.00 each.

UMBRELLA CHINA: One of the greatest shade trees for the South. Grows in any kind of soil and not affected by any disease. Do not try to transplant large trees, 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.



LOMBARDY POPLARS

LOMBARDY POPLARS: A tall growing tree of the cottonwood family. Stands the hardest sandstorms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 or 4 foot trees, 35c each; 10 for \$2.50; 4 to 5 foot size trees, 50c each, or ten for \$3.50.

Plant An Orchard This Year

NEW CHINESE LOMBARDY POPLAR: Tall grower, branches erect and closely pressed to the trunk. Foliage dark green. Similar to Lombardy Poplar. 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 5 foot trees, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

CORNUS-DOGWOOD: These plants are specially valuable for their colored berries in Fall and Winter, and for the high coloring of the bark. All have good foliage, too. Another point is that they will thrive in the shade. Fine for grouping; grow 8 to 10 feet in height.

AMOMUM (Silky Dogwood). White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark.

LUETA (Yellow Twigged Dogwood)—Golden yellow branches which afford striking contrast to the other varieties.

SIBERICA: (Coral Dogwood). Branches bright red, making an effective contrast in Winter landscapes.

STOLONIFERA: (Red-Osier Dogwood.)—Heavily branched and spreading, the small white berries lasting into Winter. The bark is bright red and very striking.

Prices, all varieties of Dogwood:
18 to 24 inches, each 5c, 10 for \$3.00
2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 10 for \$4.00
3 to 4 feet, each 65c, 10 for \$6.00

FLOWERING WILLOW: A willow that stands the driest weather, covered with pink flowers. Beautiful, thrifty, 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c.

CHINESE ELM: A regular jack and the bean stalk among trees. Probably the fastest growing tree in the world. Trees set out when they were only one foot high have grown to fifteen feet in two years. A beautiful, green that goes right on growing during the hardest drouth. The great drawback with this tree is that it is very sensitive to root rot. If it happens to be planted where this disease exists it will die very promptly and when the tree is looking the prettiest. Occasionally a tree will grow very crooked and this really adds to their beauty. Landscape men often argue that nothing could be set but the straightest trees, but I argue that a crooked tree occasionally will add a ruggedness to any landscape. You remember the old gnarled crooked trees in the woods. They make things look more natural and recall our days of

childhood. I am now listing Chinese Elm trees so cheap you can afford to buy them even if you live on a rented place. 1 to 2 feet, 15c each or \$1.25 per 10; 2 to 3 feet, 25c each or \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10, and four to 5 feet, 45c each or \$4.00 per 10; 5 to 6 feet, 75c each, or \$7.00 per 10. This tree grows very fast, it hardly pays to buy trees larger than 5 to 6 feet.

WEIGELA DIERVILLA. The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for groupings and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. Price 50c each.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Price 35c each.

CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*) This shrub grows 3 to 5 ft., has good foliage till late in fall; graceful, arching branches studded with small clusters of dark red berries that remain all winter. The small green flowers in August are inconspicuous. Endures shade and dry soil. Excellent for banks to prevent erosion, 25c each.

CREPE MYRTLE. We are now making a specialty of this one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Grows and blooms in the driest places. We have three colors: Pink, red and purple. Better order one of each. Small plants 1 to 2 feet, 35c each; heavy plants, 75c each.

RED SALVIA GREGII. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub, 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat

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Send for Budding and Grafting Knife Ist. Our Knives Are the Best Yet

well. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia Japonica). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants, 1-year, 20c; 2-year 50c; 3-year, 60c.

NANDINA: Here is a shrub from Japan that has gained immense popularity all over the South where it has been planted. Of very graceful upright habit of growth, in the spring the foliage is light green and has tiny blossoms; in the fall the foliage turns a fiery red and stays that way all winter; this, together with the bunches of red berries it produces in profusion, offers a treat to anyone who has never seen one. Indispensable in any landscape planting, as it gives an original effect in your planting.

8 to 10 inch plants (puddled roots)	\$.70
12 to 14 inch plants (puddled roots)	\$1.00
18 to 24 inch plants balled and burlapped	\$2.25
3 to 4 foot plants, balled and burlapped specimens	\$5.00

CHERRY LAUREL: A well known native evergreen. Compact glistening green foliage of medium size. Very attractive as foundation planting. It also is effective for formal planting when sheared in standard, pyramidal or other shape. Balled, 12 to 18 inch, \$2.50 each.

CAPE JASMINE: A plant with glossy green leaves and white blooms. Very beautiful and noted for its fragrance. Can be used as a hedge plant or used as specimen plants. One of the most attractive plants in our nursery. 1 to 2 feet, 35c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25; balled, \$2.00 each.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET: Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. One to three foot plants, each 15, 10 for \$1.00, or \$8.00 per hundred.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. Small leaves, very dense. Is growing in popu-

larity. A fine hedge; plants same price as *Californica*.

HIRTU JAPAN FIGS. If these can be planted two or three feet apart and kept well watered they will make the prettiest of all hedges and bear very abundantly of delicious figs, thus paying for the work of watering the hedge. 50c each, \$4 per 10, or \$25 per 100.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A small growing shrub with glistening green leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundations of a house or just one plant alone is a thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 50c each, or \$4.50 for 10.

RICHARD WALLACE: Canary yellow, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

BARBERRY

THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry). One of the most valuable general-purpose shrubs offered. It is of dwarf habit of growth. Will grow in semi-shady, moist or dry locations. Leaves small, bright green, changing in fall to rich shades of orange and red; berries red and remain on well into the winter. Very desirable for massing and hedging. Price, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

TAMARIX—SALT CEDAR

Beautiful, cypress-like blue green foliage, produced in plumes. Informal growth. Makes shrubby, picturesque tree in Southern sections. Flowers in sprays of lovely red-rose. Blooms during Spring, Summer and Fall. Price 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

GOLDEN BELL — FORSYTHIA. The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable because of its early blooming. Price, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

POMGRANATE: A shrub that has been known for thousands of years. Mentioned by King Solomon. Bears large, red flowers and an edible fruit. Ornamental and stands the hottest weather and grows in the hardest soil. 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. Also known as Bridal Wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early Spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf shrub with dense corymbs, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA FROEBELI. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of summer, and over a long period. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA, THUNBERG: (*Spiraea thunbergi*). Its attractive, feathery foliage makes this one of the most beautiful Spireas. It is a mass of snow-white flowers before the leaves appear. A semi-dwarf, all-purpose shrub. Prices: 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each, 10 at 45c each.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance, 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

VARIBILLS (Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac). One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrubs. Each spring it throws out 4 to 5-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant, covered from July to frost with delicate flowers of dainty beauty and fragrance, attracting so many butterflies as to give it the common name. The cool, pale blue color of the blooms and its constant blooming habit makes this one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 foot, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, 75c.

ALTHEA—ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth; blooms in July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors: Double White, Banner (Light Double Pink), Brazandt (Reddish Lilac). 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

CANNAS: The Canna will not furnish cut flowers, but for beds and the garden, there is no other flower as beautiful as the New Cannas are. I take more interest in my Cannas than I do in any other flower. If given plenty of water they will almost smile back at you and with their lovely colors, they add a zest to life that nothing else can offer. The Canna seems to get more joy out of living and its whole structure seems to be supercharged with joy and friendship for the one who takes care of it. We now have pink Cannas, with the finest shades, and brilliant reds and yellow. Give them real good rich soil and lots of water and you will have a bed of flowers that are just as beautiful as ever grew for any one. Price of plants, except where noted, 15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

DAVID HARUM: Foliage bronze, height 3 feet, growth sturdy, flowers similar to King Humbert, but color is reddish yellow orange.

ALEMANIA: The giant flowered Canna. The outer petals are scarlet, with a very broad, golden yellow border; inside of bloom is scarlet and dark red.

AUSTRIA (New). The gorgeous new orchid-flowered. Flowers of immense size, 4 to 6 inches across. Color golden yellow.

EUREKA: The best white canna for all purposes, large substantial flowers, very freely produced on strong vigorous plants.

FEUERMEER: Dark red, medium height, good bloomer.

FIRE BIRD: (*Osieau de Feu*), A medium height, green foliage canna, with very bright scarlet flowers.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN: Of dwarf habit, green foliage; very pale yellow, crimson spotted flowers of large size. Exquisite.

HUMBERT: Very interesting and unique. Part yellow and part red blooms and both green and bronze foliage is often found in the same plant.

KING HUMBERT: Foliage bronze, height 3 feet. The finest bronze-leaved canna. A gorgeous thing. An orange scarlet flower streaked with crimson and gold. True orchid type.

MRS. ALFRED CONRAD: Salmon pink. Stocky green foliage. A well known beauty among cannas. Each, 15c; six for 85c.

MRS. PIEERE S. DUPONT: Very large pink canna. Ruffled. A few years ago this canna sold for \$5 each plant. They are yet high, but I will have a stock of them this Fall I can sell at a reasonable price. Roots 50c each, 6 for \$2.

PINK CANNAS: City of Portland. Admired by all. Lively deep rose grows 3½ ft. Green foliage. 8 to 10 blooms open at a time. Blooms all the time. A plant you will be proud of. Roots, 15c

each, 6 for 85c.

HUNGARIA: Another pink, yet it is different. Very large flowers. Plants grow four feet high. Roots, 25c each, or 6 for \$1.

YUCCA: (Bear Grass or Adam's Needle). This plant is peculiar in that its stiff, heavy foliage is evergreen and its creamy-white flowers are produced on a stiff stem ranging 4 to 6 feet in height. Blooms during June and July, and is adapted for many purposes, such as mass planting with shrubs, and if the flower spikes are cut out upon appearing, makes a beautiful foliage plant for planting in tubs. 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. Noted because it came from the Holy Land. It is said that there are now only a few of these cedars left in that country. Small plants, \$1.00 each; 2 foot, balled, \$2.50.

CEDRUS DEODORA: If you have ever been out in the Rocky Mountains you have surely seen the blue spruce and wished for one. I have never gotten one of them to grow in our dry hot country, but I have found a plant that is really prettier and grows after once started in the driest places. The Cedrus Deodora grows thirty or forty feet tall, light green, perfect pyramid. If you get one of these started in your yard, it will be admired by everyone. The finest of all evergreens. One or two foot plants, \$2.00 each. Do not let the roots get dry. Plants balled \$3.00 each.



CEDRUS DEODORA

EXTRA SLECT, nice symmetrical plants, balled and burlapped, \$5 each.

Remember in buying these, as well as all other evergreens, you only buy a few plants and it is often better to buy the select plants that have been pruned and trained.

It is better to have evergreens balled and burlapped. In this way you lose very little growth and the plants are sure to live. We cannot send balled plants by mail, and make an extra charge for balling them.

ARIZONA CYPRESS: The Arizona Cypress and Cedrus Deodora are the two plants for an extremely dry country. Right when it is at its hottest in the summer these plants will be a lively green; drouth does not hurt them. They are symmetrical, fast growing and beautiful. It is hard to decide which is the prettier of

TEXANA GLAUCA ARBORVITAE Looks much like the Rose-dle. A lively green, stands the hottest and driest weather. Does not die in the middle as some evergreens do. A worthwhile plant. Easy to transplant. Six inch plants, 50c, 1-foot plants \$1 each; balled, \$2 each.

the two plants. You just have to see these plants to appreciate their beauty. 6 inch plants 50c, 1 foot plants \$1.00, 2 feet, balled, \$3, and extra select plants, balled, \$5.

PINES: I have a pine that seems to be very hardy and will grow in reasonably dry land; will grow almost anywhere any other shrub will grow. I recommend this for West Texas or anywhere that you want to have a pine in your yard. Young trees, well rooted, about one foot high, \$1.50 each, balled, \$2.50 each.

RED CEDAR. Well known evergreen that grows up in cone shape. Very hardy, will grow almost anywhere. Fine for the back yard or wind break. A beauty on a lawn. Plants about one foot high, 50c each; 2 ft. \$1.50 each, 3 ft., \$3.00 each, balled, \$4.00 each.

ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE: A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramid shape. Very beautiful in early spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price 6-inch plants, 35c; 1 foot plants, 75c each; 2 foot balled, \$2.50.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE: This cedar can be grown, if kept pruned, into a tall tree. Small plants, 25c each; 1 to 2 foot, 75c each; 2 to 3 foot, \$1.00, balled \$2.00.

HONEYSUCKLE, RED AND YELLOW: A beautiful, well known vine. Loved by everyone. 50c each.

CLEMATIS: A rather rare vine. Bears just simply a mound of white flowers. Something beautiful. 50c each.

BLUE WISTERIA: The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, driest places. Fine for covering a wall. Bloom all summer, large clusters of blue flowers. Some sell the plants at \$1.00 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 50c each.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) 35c each.

ANTIGNCON LEPTOPUS (Pink Vine, Rose on the Mountain, or Queen's Crown.) The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from time it starts to bloom until frost. In Central Texas in July, and in North Texas it does not start until August. 25c each.

OUR roses are the very best field grown. Our number one plants are as large as some send out for extras. We grow thousands of roses right here at home. Strong plants, No. 1, each 43c, or 10 for \$4.20. No. 2 plants, shrubs, the grade usually sent out by the big merchandise houses as No. 1, 35c each; \$3.35 for 10. Big thrifty oversize plants, 65c each; 10 for \$6.15.

White Roses

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. A beautiful pure white rose. In the bud it will show a pink tinge, but when open it is a paper white. Very large and perfect in shape. Can be trained to a trellis. If pruned back when it has finished blooming and kept watered, it will continue to bloom all through the summer and fall. It is also called the White American Beauty.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The favorite of all white roses. A good grower and bloomer, sometimes having four or five roses on one long stem. An ivory white, very fragrant. No yard is complete without the Kaiserine. We also have the climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.

CORNELIA COOK: A very good rose; fragrant, very double; creamy white.



Send for Budding and Grafting Knife Ist. Our Knives Are the Best Yet

Pink Roses

THE LA FRANCE. One of our Mother's old favorites. A delicate pink. Fragrant, a good grower.

MRS. CHAS. BELL. A delicate pink, silvery shaded—sometimes called the Shell Radiance. It is a hardy plant akin to Radiance in this respect.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. An unusually attractive large dark pink rose with a silver sheen to the under side of the petals. Very beautiful buds on long, stout stem.

COLUMBIA: My favorite of all the numerous pink roses. A hardy bush with long stout stems and dark, shining foliage. The flowers have a waxy texture that makes them last longer for cut flowers than most roses. A good healthy rose. Also have climbing Columbia.

PINK RADIANCE You can not possibly plant a hardier rose than the Pink and Red Radiance; everybody's standard when it comes to roses both for constant bloomers and cut flowers; hardy everywhere.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. A very delicate combination of pink, yellow and white, all in one rose, a fairly good bloomer.

Red Roses

RED AMERICAN BEAUTY. One of the old stand-bys. A large double red rose; not nearly so hardy with us as the Francis Scott Key.

RED RADIANCE. Same rank grower as Radiance, bright red color flowers, double, borne on long stiff stems; one of the finest for cut flowers.

ETOIL DE FRANCE. A bright red rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. "A rose with a thousand petals." Fast becoming the favorite among red roses. Very double, extra large buds that open into the most beautiful roses that will last for days without shattering. A hardy, healthy bush—one that you will never regret buying.

MRS. CHAS. DOUGLAS. A very attractive brilliant red rose. Unusually pretty in the bud.

ULRICH BRUNNER. A vigorous tall-growing bush that is a beautiful sight through the early summer. Can be trained to a trellis. Blooms again in the fall.

METEOR. The darkest of all red roses. A rich velvety texture. A good bloomer and hardy. Also climbing Meteor.

GRUS EN TIPLITZ. A fine rose to use in a hedge group as it is always in bloom. A bright scarlet red, with several roses on a stem. Very hardy.

COUNTES OF ILLCHESTER. One of the prettiest roses anywhere. A pinkish red or watermelon red; blooming several of these roses on a stem that make a bouquet by themselves; a very popular rose among the florists as it is very attractive as a cut flower.

Yellow Roses.

LUXEBURG: The finest and thriftiest of all yellow roses. Strong, healthy grower with large pointed buds of the most beautiful apricot; a combination of yellow and pink. Very much used by all florists. Open into a good rose that does not fade as soon as most yellows.

LADY HILLINGTON. A very popular yellow rose with the apricot tinge. The same shade of yellow as the Sunburst, but much stronger grower for most localities than the Sunburst.

LOS ANGELES: Brilliant salmon yellow. Plant a good grower. Considered one of the very finest.

ETOILE DE LYON. The well known yellow rose. We have some extra good plants.

Polyanthus or Baby Roses

EDITH CAVELL. A very attractive bright red rose with a white eye. Blooms continually through the summer; has as many as two dozen flowers on the stem. All these Polyanthus can be grown in pots.

RED ORLEANS. About the same shade of red as the Edith Cavell, without the white.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. But does not climb. A real good summer blooming rose if watered; you can de-

pend on it blooming from May until November.

PINK BABY RAMBLER: Same as the red only it is pink. These are beautiful used as hedges. Nothing prettier.

BABY DOLL. One of the loveliest of all the Baby Roses. Yellow, with a decided carmine tint. Blooms in clusters throughout the summer and fall.

*Hybrid Perpetual or Spring
Blooming Roses*

DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the most profuse bloomers for May flowers; a vigorous climber, but is very susceptible to mildew. Should not be planted near your summer roses on this account. Fine for a hedge or back fence or trellis. Comes in the pink and white. Price 25c each.

MARY WALLACE: Another vigorous climber. A very pretty true pink rose. Claimed by most nurserymen to be a constant bloomer while it does not bloom so much for us through the summer. Fine for trellis or arbor. Price 35c each.

SILVER MOON: A beautiful white climber. Has large white flowers that open very wide. Blooms in May. Price 50c each.

CHEROKEE: A fine climbing rose that has clusters of very pretty pink roses; single; reminds you of the old time wild rose. May blooming. Price 50c each.

HADLEY: A good red velvety crimson. A strong, healthy bush.

KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS: You have likely seen this wonderful plant listed in some of the catalogues from the north. This is one plant I have been tempted to have a colored picture made of. It is a glorified daisy. It makes a nice border plant until fall, then it is covered with daisy-like flowers, white with yellow centers. Plant a hedge of them or a row and take good care of them. They are fine for cut flowers. The average Chrysanthemum begins blooming just before frost. The Korean begins to bloom in September and is a riot of blooms until frost. The man that first brought them to America sold the plants at fifty dollars per dozen. I am making the price twenty-five cents each, or \$2 per dozen.

HARDY PHLOX: Perennial Phlox are among the most beautiful flowers there are. Very hardy and easy to grow. Can be used very successfully as a border and also in beds. Will attract the attention of everyone anywhere they are planted. Begin to bloom in June and will continue on through the hot summer. If the blossoms are cut off as they get in full flower they will put on new bud stems and keep blooming for long periods. They will come up from the old roots every spring and can be divided and reset with great success. We have these in most all colors. Pure white, white with pink eyes, several shades of pink from a rose pink to a deep watermelon red, lavenders and purples. Prices of plants or clumps, 25c each.

GLADIOLA: Fast becoming a favorite with all flower lovers, as it is so easily grown and requires so little care. If you will plant a few bulbs as early in the spring as the weather permits and in a few weeks plant more and so on as late as the last of May or June you can have the prettiest cut flowers you ever grew. They are excellent for cutting as they can be kept a week or two after cut. We have these in all colors from white and yellow and all shades of pink and red to the darkest purple, some of them so dark they look black in the bud. You will never regret the money you spend for Gladiolas as they will repay you again and again with their beautiful bright faces. 3 strong bulbs for 25c.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSES. An old-time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Almost equal to the Cape Jasmine in fragrance. Three strong bulbs for 25c.

SAGE: Just the old-fashioned sage like we always had in the gardens 50 years ago and made tea from. To my way of thinking a very beautiful and interesting plant. Used for flavoring sausages, etc. Plants, 15c each.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

When is the best time to plant trees?

From November 1 up until April, but as soon after November as you can get them is best. They will make better growth if planted before Christmas.

How far apart should trees be planted?

For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty or forty years. I have some in my orchard 30 years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

How far apart should berries be set?

Strawberries should be set in rows three feet apart with the plants two feet apart. I used to advise to set blackberries in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet apart. But since I have gotten older, I would check them, say, seven feet apart. Then I could plow all the grass out, I could set them in my orchard in a way so I would work my trees and berries at the same time. Berries do fine in an orchard if all is kept well cultivated. They keep the land from washing.

What kind of Plums are best?

I started to say Bruce and America, my wife said Shiro, and one of the hands said Burbank. We may all change our opinions next season.

What fertilizer is best for an orchard?

For peaches, plums, berries, etc., I like barn yard manure. This ought not to be right up against the trees but a few feet from them so it will be well worked with the plow. Last season we worked together an equal weight of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal and fertilized some berries and grapes with it. It gave a wonderful growth and a big crop. We used about four hundred pounds per acre. I cannot get any results on apple and pear trees with any kind of fertilizer I have used. I have been told that nitrate of soda makes apple and pear trees grow; I will try it out.

If I set an orchard for the market, what will it pay?

Here is another question that is hard to answer. Trees do not bear big crops every year. An acre or fifty Early

Wheeler trees may produce six bushels per tree. This would be six hundred dollars per acre. But you may then have two or three short crops. By cultivating berries in the orchard as I suggest you will have an income as good as cotton every year, and when the tree fruit hits you will have that much clear. All fruit is getting higher every year.

Will there ever be an over-production of fruit?

Not to the man who will let people know he has nice fruit. Lots of people have their fruit sold long before it is ready. Don't fear over-production; too many people have moved to town.

Do pears pay?

One of the best paying of all crops. The trees now come into bearing in three or four years. I have gathered fifteen bushels of Keiffer from one tree and sold the pears right on the ground at seventy-five cents per bushel. It is the bulk of this fruit that counts. Then the trees are easily cared for.

Should one variety of fruit be planted in a solid block

It is better to have enough of one kind so you can load trucks and attract attention. Any man with just a few peaches or any other kind of fruit usually lets it waste. But you need to plant your orchard so it will pollenate. This does not apply to peaches except the J. H. Hale, but it is such a big question that I am writing considerable about it. All apple trees are inclined to be self sterile and will not bear if planted alone. Delicious is almost entirely self sterile except in the most favored location. You might plant one hundred acres of Delicious apple trees all in a block and never get a bushel of apples. Some of the northern nurseries and planters have known of this trait of the Delicious for years, but have for some reason kept it a secret and have caused the loss of many thousand dollars. As far as I know I am the only nurseryman giving you this information. If you plant an orchard of Delicious then plant about every fifth row several other kinds so one kind at least will bloom with the Delicious. By planting this way your Delicious apple trees will simply break down with apples and come into bearing early. Just one tree of Maidens Blush will pollenate a dozen

Delicious trees and the Maidens Blush will bear big crops of apples. Don't let anyone make you believe that he has a Delicious tree that will pollenate itself, for it will not; and a man or nursery that will claim they will do it, either will cheat you or is just plain old ignorant. I will also add that there are many kinds of plums and apricots that are self sterile. Remember, the pollen of fruit trees is sticky and does not blow as some think, but is carried by bees and other insects. If it is wet and cold at blooming time the bees can not fly far and a cold wet spring will often cause a short fruit crop. It is a good idea to have a hive or two of bees right in your orchard.

Are wood ashes good fertilizer?

I have found that wood ashes certainly help peaches, plums and apricots. They help the trees to stand the drouths and in some way make the fruits buds more resistant to frost. If you can get wood ashes, by all means use them. They should be put at a distance from the trees. Say two feet from the tree. If the lye from the ashes come in actual contact with the body of the tree it is liable to burn.

Should dynamite be used?

There are exceptions to every rule. Captain Jenks who set a very successful orchard in this county used dynamite in breaking up a thick strata of lime rock. The trees have done extremely well. However, he did not set any without dynamite so there is no way to check up on his planting. In some soils dynamite will form a hole in the shape of a jug, it is like a flower pot without drainage. The trees either get drowned out or grow off very poorly.

How deep should pecan trees be planted?

We put a paint mark on every pecan tree to show you how deep to plant it. The tree should be planted so this mark will be level with the ground.

This is very important. I will not guarantee trees unless they are in the ground to this mark also I do not guarantee a tree if fertilizer or manure is put in the hole it is planted in, or if the top is cut off. We also will not guarantee pecan trees planted in a

big hole nor where dynamite is used.

Should pecans be fertilized?

The man who owns the orchard can tell better about that than I can. If the soil is poor it should be built up. If the trees go to rosetting or dieing at the end of the limbs better let up on fertilizer. The same thing that causes field crops to burn will cause pecan trees to rosette. In setting pecan trees never put any kind of fertilizer in the hole or around them. If you do you are nearly sure to get a case of rosette and lose more time than you gain. If a tree out in the field begins to rosette you can nearly always find that there has been a hog pen or a hay stack or something near it. A tree on the creek bottom that is put in the field and cultivated will often rosette because more plant food becomes available. In the summer when it is hot a pecan tree will take up quick acting fertilizer in a hurry if it is applied in irrigation water or during a rainy spell.

About hauling water to the peach orchard: This season I got the most gratifying results of all by hauling water to water my trees. I scraped out a pool under the trees that would hold a barrel of water. The weather was extremely dry and the peaches had begun to shrivel. They would not have been worth gathering. In the pool, we poured a barrel of water every three or four days. In fact, when we got over one side of the orchard we started right back. If your team is not busy, you can soon make a sled that they can pull three barrels of water in easily. Then you have the water right at the ground and not so hard to handle. One man will water fifty or sixty trees per day. As a result of watering my orchard, I had lots of good peaches that sold for two dollars per bushel at the orchard. It costs about twenty-five cents per tree to water the orchard and the peaches sold for four dollars per tree. If they had not been watered they would have been worthless. Of course, if your orchard is a long way from the well, it will take more to water the orchard. We used our truck also to haul water, but this adds to cost.

Five Hundred Dollar Reward

I will pay five hundred dollars in cash to any one that can show me how to pack trees better than we do. I have during the last few years sent out thousands of trees and practically never have a bundle to reach its destination in bad shape. I have sent trees to Italy, Japan, China, Norway and other foreign countries, all arrived safely. I could never seen any use growing trees then packing them so they would die on the road to you. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out, no matter how far away you live.

Special Offer

I cannot change the below offers in any way as the collections will be made up at odd times. You can order by number of collection. You may order as many collections as you want. They are all a big bargain:

Collection No. 1

- 2 Bruce Plums, two or three foot.
- 3 Magnolia Figs.
- 3 Carman Grapes.
- 1 Keiffer Pear, two to three feet.
- 1 Garber Pear, two to three feet.
- 10 trees in all for \$1.95 prepaid.

Collection No. 2

- 3 Elberta Peach, two to three feet.
- 2 Magnolia Figs.
- 2 Delicious Apples, two to three feet.
- 1 Grimes Golden apple, two to three feet.
- 2 Keiffer Pears, two to three feet.
- 10 trees in all, prepaid, for \$1.75.

Collection No. 3

- 3 Carman Grapes.
- 2 Keiffer Pears, two to three feet.
- 1 Chestnut.
- 1 Hirtu Japan Fig.

- 1 New Apricot.

- 8 Plants in all, prepaid, for \$1.75.

Collection No. 4

- 3 Delicious Apples, two to three feet.
- 3 King David Apples, two to three feet.
- 1 Richmond Cherry.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.
- 10 Trees in all for \$1.75.

Collection No. 5

- 10 Austin.
- 10 McDonald.
- 10 Early Wonder and 5 Rogers Dewberry Plants.
- 35 Plants in all, of the very finest berries, \$1.35 postpaid.

Collection No. 6

- 4 Delicious Apples, 2 to 3 feet.
- 1 Jonathan, two to three feet.
- 3 King David, two to three feet.
- 1 Ruby Red, two to three feet.
- 1 Golden Winesap, two to three feet.
- 1 Yellow Transparent, two to three feet.
- 1 Red June, two to three feet.
- 12 Trees in all, prepaid for \$1.50.

COLLECTION No. 7

A real bargain for \$1.15 and the names of three fruit growers.

- 6 Elberta Peaches.
- 6 Minnie Stanford Peaches.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.

15 Trees in all, 1 to 2 ft.

COLLECTION No. 8

A real bargain for \$1.15 and the names of three fruit growers.

- 6 Early Rose Peaches.
- 3 Mayflower Peaches.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.
- 3 Dixie Pears.

15 Trees in all, 1 to 2 ft. high.

Vegetable Plants

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

—It is better, where possible, to get your cabbage plants as far north as you can. They are hardier. Last season we had cabbage plants to stand the below zero weather. We will have Glory Enkhuizen, Sure Head, Early Jersey and Flat Dutch. These plants are much better than the tender Southern plants. 200 plants, 75c; 500 plants, postpaid, \$1.25; 1,000 postpaid, \$2.10.

ONION PLANTS—BERMUDA and

PRIZETAKER: 500 plants, postpaid, 75c; 1,000, postpaid, \$1.25.

POTATO PLANTS: Porto Rico Yams, the very best of all Sweet Potatoes. Our strain is early and very productive. I will be able to fill your orders promptly. Don't waste money on cheap plants, from people that get orders in April and ship in June. My plants are certified. Plants in April, \$3.50 per 1,000, prepaid; after May 1, \$2.75 prepaid; after June 1, \$1.60 per 1,000.

OKRA SEED

It is peculiar but true that okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I have been ordering White Velvet Okra, but only recently got the seed true to name. As a vegetable okra is one of the best crops a market grower can produce, and the genuine White Velvet will make twice as much as any other kind. I have saved several bushels of seed from my market garden, and can offer market gardeners genuine White Velvet. This okra is very early, and the pods stay tender for quite a while. If you are going to plant okra it will pay you to get the genuine White Velvet. Price of seed: Small packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound 75 cents.

OLD-FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS

Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These are vine beans, but will make alright without stakes. They bear immense crops of the finest of all beans—large, meaty fellows, that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one? Be sure and get a start this year. Beats the Pinto Bean. Price: per ounce, 15 cents; per pound, 50 cents, postpaid.

DON'T DIG UP GOOD TREES

Don't let any one persuade you to dig up good trees before they even bear, no matter whom you buy them from. I understand there is a nursery in the north and one in Tennessee that send out instructions to their agents, telling them how to persuade people to dig up good trees and plant their trees. One man dug up two hundred and eighty Elbertas and left twenty. He paid two prices for trees to set in their place and now says if he had kept his Elbertas they would have paid for the land in 1929. Another man in West Texas, where the Wheeler Peach does so well, ordered five hundred trees from me. An agent came along and persuaded him to cancel part of the Wheeler order and buy some trees they had. The man is going to buy four hundred more Wheeler trees from me and says he never wants to see the agent that persuaded him to change the order. Of course, there are lots of trees that are worthless and need digging up, but don't listen to some irresponsible agent that has an axe to grind. Don't dig up your trees before they bear. Get advice from someone that knows trees before you dig up a young orchard. This advice may look unnecessary to some, but it happens so often that I just had to give it.

PLANT AN ORCHARD THIS YEAR

Prosperity will return. In fact, prosperity has never been really gone. Things got to where they were not quite as plentiful as they used to be, at the same time we have more than they did when I was a boy. Plant your orchard this year. Plant good varieties and when things do get on a boom again, you will have something worthwhile to sell. An orchard, if managed right, can be cultivated easier than anything else. One man with the right tools can take care of one hundred acres in orchard. Now is the best time I ever saw to plant an orchard. When I set my first orchard I was often satisfied to take twenty-five cents per bushel for my fruit. Now I sell a lot of fruit for three dollars per bushel. How much higher will it be in a few years, I do not know. This is a silk stocking age. We ride in cars now that cost as much as fine farm used to cost. Forty years ago if a man had a buggy worth fifty dollars he thought he was somebody. If a woman had talked of buying silk stockings they would have tried her for insanity, but with all this, remember, there is no man on earth any farther from market than you are if you have nothing to sell.

HUNGARYS BEST APRICOT

The Editor says I will have some space left here in my catlog and I want to mention some trees that I have only a few of. One is this Hungary Best apricot. The scions of this apricot were brought from Hungary about twenty years ago. It is said that an apricot tree never misses a crop. It makes a large tree, larger than any other apricot tree. Makes a fine shade tree and the fruit is the largest of all apricots. They are so large that you would think they were peaches. It seems worms do not bother them for the simple reason they are extremely sour until they are ripe. After they are ripe they are the finest quality. I only have a few trees ot offer. Two or three foot trees 75 cents each.

THE SURPRISE PEACH

It hardly looks possible that there is a peach as large as Elberta as good to eat and can as Elberta and gets ripe in October. It really makes a better canning peach than Elberta because the flesh is snow white and it is closer grained than Elberta and is a cling. A big white, delicious cling that gets ripe just about frost. Bears very abundantly; the fruit all right in the middle of the tree. Surprise will be one of the greatest of all commercial fruits. The peach that will win the prizes at the fall fairs. I have only two to three foot June Bud trees to offer. 75c each.

HARRISON FIG

Found in Tarrant county several years ago. I tried to get cuttings three years before I managed to get them. Hard to grow from cuttings. The plant will put on figs by the time they are twelve inches high. The figs are straw colored. The plants seems to resist nemetodes, but should not be planted on rich land as the figs will not ripen on rich land. One of the finest figs. Plants 50c each.

Plainview, Texas, February 22, 1928.

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

The trees I ordered from you came in good shape. I thank you very much for the Pecans and extra fruit trees.

Yours very truly,

A. F. N. _____

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No. 361

Original

STATE OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICIAL NURSERY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE Nursery Stock, exhibited or held for sale by Fitzgerald Nursery, at Stephenville, County of Erath, State of Texas, has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector of this Department in accordance with the provisions of the Orchard and Nursery Inspection Laws of the State of Texas, and was found to be apparently free from Dangerously Injurious Insect Pests and Plant Diseases.

A printed copy of this Certificate on any shipping tag attached to any shipment of nursery stock is authority to any freight or express agent in Texas to accept same for transportation.

This certificate is void after September 1, 1931.

Attest:

Austin, Texas, September 22, 1930.

GEO. B. TERRELL.

J. S. WOODARD,

Commissioner of Agriculture

Chief Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries

NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

1 x 1 foot, 43,560	10 x 10 feet, 435	18 x 18 feet, 130	25 x 30 feet, 58
2 x 2 feet, 10,890	12 x 12 feet, 302	20 x 20 feet, 108	30 x 40 feet, 27
1½ x 3 feet, 9,680	12 x 18 feet, 201	20 x 25 feet, 87	40 x 50 feet, 22
3 x 4 feet, 3,630	14 x 14 feet, 223	25 x 25 feet, 69	50 x 50 feet, 17
3½ x 5 feet, 2,430	16 x 16 feet, 170	30 x 30 feet, 48	60 x 60 feet, 12
4 x 4 feet, 2,722			

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 x 20 feet equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 19 by 20 feet.

STEPHENVILLE STATE BANK

Stephenville, Texas

June 27, 1928.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This will serve to advise that we have known Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for a lifetime, the past 15 or 20 years of which we have had considerable business with him; have always found him prompt in fulfilling his promises. He has been and is now engaged in the nursery business and has been selling in almost every state in the United States, and we have yet to learn of any complaint from any customer of his.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald to you.

Yours very truly,

L. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

NOTICE—Be sure to address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

This is the year to plant that orchard



CLUSTER OF EUREKA PERSIMMONS